BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12. .....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1856. ..... NO. 27.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$1 00
Do. do.	2 insertions,		1 25
Do. do.	3 do		1 50
Do. do.	3 months without change		4 00
Do. do.	6 do.....do.....do		7 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do		12 00
Do. do.	6 do....renewed weekly		14 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do		25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, office second story, corner South Water and Market streets, Wilmington, N. C., where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1856.

JAMES D. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES & PROVISIONS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFICE NEAR THE RAILROAD,
Will attend promptly to all business in his line.
Dec. 21.—16-18M.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 88-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and toothbrushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads,—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

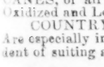
JANUARY 1st, 1855.
THE PATRONS OF THE HAT AND CAP EMPORium are respectfully notified that all accounts made previous to this date are now due. The bills are ready and it is hoped will be promptly settled.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Jan. 4.] Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row.

TEACHER WANTED.
A GENTLEMAN who can come well recommended as being thoroughly qualified to teach the classic languages, and of undoubted moral character, will find a pleasant situation as a Teacher, in a private family, by applying to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
Dec. 14th.—[15- CHAS. DUFFY, M. D.

SOUND RESIDENCE.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE, 12 MILES from Wilmington, immediately on the Plank Road, where the subscriber formerly resided, and occupied last year by Dr. Beckwith, is for rent until the first of January, 1857. For particulars, apply to LUKE S. McCLAMY.
Jan. 18.—20-tf G. W. POLLOCK.

LAND FOR SALE! GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
THE subscriber, being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all of his land on Masonborough Sound, containing TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, one-half of which is productive. Said land is beautifully situated immediately on the Sound, three miles south of Wrightsville, and 7½ miles from Wilmington, and combines a great many natural advantages too tedious to mention. Any person in want of a Sound place, or summer residence, would do well to give the subscriber a call before the season is too far advanced. E PORTER, Jr.
P. S.—The terms of the above shall be easy.
Feb. 15th.—[24-tf.

SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD in the town of Wilmington, at the Market House, on Tuesday, 11th of March, two thousand acres of Pine Land, on and near the Cape Fear River, four miles below the town of Wilmington, N. C.; also 1 Distillery and Fixtures, 2 Mules, 1 Wagon, 10 shares of W. & M. R. R. Stock, 2 large Marble Monuments, which can be seen by applying to Mr. McClennan at his Marble Yard, 11 Negroes, men, women, boys and girls. Terms easy, and made known at sale.
JOHN A. SANDERS, } Executors.
J. M. STEVENSON, }
Also at the same time and place, 1 first class Steam Saw Mill, engine 45 horse power, runs 2 fifty-inches circular saws, all in excellent order, and ready for work—situated immediately on the Cape Fear river, 3 miles below the town of Wilmington, and adjoining the above land.
25-tf JOHN A. SANDERS, Trustee.

LAND FOR SALE.
146 ACRES, 2½ miles from Warsaw, Duplin County, being a part of the homestead of the late Robert Middleton, dec'd., and now the property of Mrs. Sarah E. and Henry H. Whitfield, her husband, of Lexington, Davidson County, Texas. There is about 100 acres of woodland, on which there is from 3 to 4,000 Turpentine Boxes.
Any person wishing to view the premises, will please to call on Mr. Ransom M. Middleton, who will take pleasure in showing them. If not disposed of at private sale previously, will be offered at public sale at Kenansville, Duplin County, on Tuesday, the 25th of March, next, (Superior Court Week.) Address me at Wilmington, N. C.
O. L. FILLYAW, Agent.
Feb. 29th, 1856 26-4t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

PLEASANT HILL ACADEMY.
THE THIRD SESSION of this institution commenced on the 4th Feb'y, and will continue twenty weeks.
TERMS:
Primary Department.....$5 00
Common English branches.....6 00 to 8 00
French, Latin, and Drawing, each.....4 00
Mono. and Polychrouratic, colored Crayons, Wax-fruit, Flowers, and Pellis Work, each.....4 00
This School is situated in the upper part of Jones county, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, sixteen miles south from Kinston, and fourteen miles west from Trenton.
☞Board can be obtained in good families, near the Academy, at $5 and $6 per month—washing and lights inc uded.
Students taken at any time, and charged only from time of entrance. Applications can be made at the Academy, or letters may be addressed to Miss MARY S. HENRY, Pink Hill, Lenoir county, N. C.
Feb'y 15th, 1856 24-3m

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME ITS OPERations again on MONDAY, the 11th inst., after a short vacation. The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year—Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. Groves, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
The Trustees have engaged for the next year the services of a celebrated musician, Mr. Stradelli, of the State of New York, to take charge of the Musical department, and also his lady, Mrs. Stradelli, to conduct the painting.
These engagements will give superior advantages to those who wish to pursue the ornamental branches.
The faculty of teachers associated with Mr. Groves in conducting the Literary department, are the same as last year, and are well known to be inferior to none.
H. A. BIZZELL,
Clinton, Jan. 18.—20-3m] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY
WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t---1-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,.....$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,.....$10 00
Collegiate Department,.....$20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between T. W. & W. I. GORE, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by Thos. W. Gore. THOS. W. GORE,
W. I. GORE.
Little River, S. C., Feb. 12, 1856.—25-3m.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, or the confinement in New Hanover county jail, a runaway slave, named Leonard. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mrs. Mary A. Murphy's, near Newkirk's Bridge, where he has a wife. C. W. MURPHY,
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., Feb. 22.—25-3t.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO SELL HIS House and Lot, in Richlands, Onslow County. The Lot contains three acres of land, laid off in a square, with a dwelling House containing six rooms, and four fireplaces; also, a Store House with three rooms, and two fireplaces, and other out-houses. The location is as healthy as any in this vicinity, and within three hundred yards of Richlands Academy. A good stand for a Merchant; an excellent place for a Doctor. School facilities not surpassed.
Terms accommodating. Possession given immediately.
Richlands, N. C. Feb. 20th, 1856. 25tf J. H. FOY.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

GENTS' HEAD WEAR.
WE have opened at our Emporium a large and elegant stock of Gents' Winter soft dress business and traveling Hats—all the fashionable colors—with a splendid assortment of new styles of Caps. Come and make your selection, at the Hat and Cap Emporium.
Nov 30th SHEPARD & MYERS.

VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE.
THE largest assortment of Umbrellas is always to be found at the Emporium, and we sell them at lower prices than any other house in town.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Nov. 30th. Hat & Cap Emporium.

General Notices.

LAND SURVEYING.
THE SUBSCRIBER'S CHARGES FOR SURVEYING Land will hereafter be $3 per day, instead of $2 per day, as formerly. DANIEL ROBINSON.
Upper Black River, N. Hanover Co. Feb 22.—3t*

NOTICE.
PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME, ONE OF the acting Magistrates of the County of Duplin. Burrel Whitehead, and maketh oath that he had lost or mislaid a note of hand, given by Julius Scott, made payable to him for three hundred and ten dollars, with interest from date, and bearing date February the 7th, 1856, which note he hereby forbids all persons from trading for; also forbids the maker from paying the same to any person except himself.
Given under my hand and seal
I. PETERSON, J. P., [Seal.]
Feb. 18, 1856.—140-3t—25-3t

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, or the confinement in any jail in this State, of my negro girl ROSE. Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high; she is probably in the neighborhood of South River or Cape Fear. D. W. CROMARTIE.
Clinton, N. C., Feb. 29.—[26-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby notified and forewarned not to pay to AB. WEILL, or Messrs. WEILL & ANATHAN, any of the notes, accounts, claims or demands in his or their hands, payable to HENRY FLEISHMAN, or H. FLEISHMAN & CO., as by virtue of a deed of assignment, all the interest of the said Fleishman in said notes and accounts has been conveyed to me, and I am the only person authorized to receipt for the same.
Feb. 9th.—[133-3t-24-4t. LOUIS SCHWARZMAN.

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c per yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 700 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Osnaburg's
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " " 10@12½c.
S, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice*.
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings: Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, assorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned wish to sell their TURPENTINE DISTILLERY and fixtures, Turpentine tools, Coopers' tools, &c.; two two-horse wagons and two pair mules, (one pair of which is young and very valuable.)
Said Distillery is situated at Reeves' Station, on the South Carolina Railroad, fifty-two miles from Charleston, in a splendid pine country, and as healthy as any place on the road below Branchville. The Still will work thirty-five barrels virgin Turpentine. There has been worked the present year, convenient to the Still, fifteen to eighteen crops of boxes, and with assurance of the still being kept up the ensuing year more pines will be boxed the coming winter.
Circumstances prevents us giving the business our individual attention the next year, consequently we desire to sell.
For particulars, terms, &c., please apply to either of the firm at said place, or by letter directed to the firm at Reevesville, S. C., or to Wilson, N. C.
ELLIS, DANIEL & CO.
Reeves' Station, S. C., Nov. 9.—[10-tf.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.
HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854 -51-tf.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

LAST CALL.
AS I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED MY BROTHer with me in business, I wish all that are indebted to me to call and settle, with cash or by note, as my business must be settled up soon, or the accounts of my hard customers will be placed in an officer's hands.
Feb. 1, 1856.—127-2t---23-tf] GEO. H. KELLEY.
Commercial and Herald Copy.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE this day associated my brother Oliver, with me in the General Grocery and Commission business. The firm will be GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. We hope that our kind patrons and friends will continue their patronage which they have so liberally bestowed on the senior partner of the concern heretofore.
Our stock will consist of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Rice, Soap, Candles, Candies, Fish and Potatoes, Starch, Brooms, Tobacco, and everything in the grocery line, except liquors. We also further promise not to be undersold in the price of our articles or bettered as to quality. We shall still continue the cash system or 30 days to good and punctual customers.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Feb. 2.—127-2t—23-tf.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.
Marion Star copy 3m.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

General Notices.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st inst., his negro men JACK and BRIGHT. I will give $50 for the delivery of both, or $25 for either of them, to me, or if lodged in any jail so that I can get them—Jack is a black negro, about fifty years old; Bright is a dark mulatto, about twenty five. They are five feet eight inches high, very polite and quick spoken; both wore whiskers, and Bright a heavy moustache. They are probably lurking about the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, trying to make their way off. E. M. DAVIS.
Mars Bluff, Marion Dist., S. C., Feb. 29, 1856.—26-tf.

TURPENTINE LANDS IN FLORIDA FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at a bargain, if applied for soon, 1200 acres, more or less, situated near the St. Mark's River, about 7 miles above Newport, where there is always a good demand for Turpentine. The place was opened last year, and about 50,000 boxes cut. There is on the place about 150 acres cleared and under fence. The land is well adapted to produce Long Cotton and fair Corn crops—the neighborhood one of the best Cattle and Hog ranges in the country.
There is on it a good DWELLING HOUSE, Corn Crib, Smoke House, Cooper's Shop, Well, Cistern, and six new and comfortable Negro Houses.
Also, a stock of HOGS and CATTLE.
For price and terms apply to
JAMES ORMOND,
Feb. 29,—26-5t* Newport, Florida.

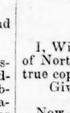
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1855, No. 29.
Emily J. Moore *vs.* Charles P. Moore and others, heirs at law of M. A. Moore.
Petition for Dower.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, upon affidavit made before S. R. Bunting, the Clerk of this Court, that Charles P. Moore, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that, unless he appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*, as to him. Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb. 11, 1856.—134-1t—24-6t. Pr. adv $6 87

A PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
WHEREAS, An Act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:
AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.
WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,
SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.
SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.
Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.
SAM'L. P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.
State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }
I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.
Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.
W. HILL, *Secretary of State*
Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.
In testimony whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto
[L. S.] affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence. THOS. BRAGG
By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secreta y.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. [feb. 1.—[22-6m

ACCOUNTS DUE.
EVERY account made at our Emporium previous to Jan. 1st, is now past due, and must be settled previous to the 13th inst., as we leave on that date to purchase Spring Stock. SHEPARD & MYERS,
Hat & Cap Emporium,
Feb. 13th. No. 1 Granite Row.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF NEW-BERNE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, ON accomodating terms, that valuable property, known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, situated on the Corner of Broad and Hancock Streets. This is one of the most desirable business locations in the town, being convenient to the Court House, Market, and the Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road.
For further particulars, apply to WM H. PEARCE,
Feb. 13th, 1856—136-2t—24-4t] New-Berne, N. C.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.
Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.—[24-tt.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale about ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, about twenty miles from Wilmington, on the east side of Cape Fear River; bounded by Cape Fear Thoroughfare, Lyon and Buckle Creeks. Said land cannot be surpassed for timber of all kinds, especially *cypress*. It is excellent corn land. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call at my residence in Cantuck District. If not sold previously, it will be offered at auction, at the Court-house in Wilmington, on Monday of March County Court. Terms at sale. WM. S. PRIDGEN.
Jan. 18th.—[20-ts.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
HAVING

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

In accordance with the usage of the Democratic party, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover county, will be held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday Evening of March County Court, (the 11th) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to meet at Raleigh on Wednesday, April 16th, and for the transaction of such other business as the Democratic citizens may deem necessary and proper.

The Approaching County Meeting.

On Tuesday *evening* next the Democratic citizens of New Hanover county will meet at the Court-House for the purpose of consultation and organization. We trust that it will be a full meeting. There are especial reasons why, in our opinion, it should be a full meeting.

A most important contest, or series of contests, is before us, and new combinations of opposition are known to exist, and will have to be combatted. If in former times it was deemed right and proper that Democrats from every section of the county should thus meet together for the purpose of deciding upon some plan of organization, it is certainly still more right and proper, because more necessary at the present time. A period has arrived when all Democrats must feel that nothing should be left to chance or accident—that no fair and honorable means for the promulgation of Democratic principles and the furtherance of Democratic unity ought to be neglected.

The issues to be decided by the elections of this year are of the most momentous character. Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, though leaning to Know-Nothingism, and even avowing that leaning on some points, yet distinctly stated his belief, during the session of the Democratic Convention last week in Richmond, that the contest *must* resolve itself into one between Democracy and Black Republicanism, and, so believing, he felt bound to say that he would support the nomination of the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention, even though that nomination should fall upon Henry A. Wise, his personal enemy. The proceedings in Congress have, so far, fully sustained this view, and the developments of the coming Summer and Fall will force the masses of Southern men, however otherwise divided, to a similar conclusion. Their duty to their country—to their section and to themselves, demands of the Democrats of this County—of this District, and of the State at large, to come up to the work with *all their might*—to come up in the right spirit—to complete their organization so as to be prepared to act harmoniously and efficiently, and thus be enabled to do their whole duty to their country and to their party.

At the meeting on Tuesday evening will, of course, be appointed delegates to the State Convention.—But more important still will be the action taken with reference to the local elections in the County. What Conventions shall be held, and how they shall be held. For what offices nominations shall be made, and how they shall be made. What plan of organization shall be adopted, and how it shall be carried out. Unless we are more than usually mistaken, the Democrats of New Hanover County are now more united than they have been for years, and such, we believe, is also the case in all the counties of the District. Recent events have shown that a reliance upon mere strength of numbers, without adequate concert of action, will not always do, and hence, we believe there is more disposition than at former periods to sustain an efficient organization.

It is not for us to say what should or should not be done, further than to express our opinion that the state of public affairs requires of us organized, harmonious and zealous action. The character of this action, and the mode in which it is to be developed, must be decided by the citizens in County meeting. We simply desire, in conclusion, to invite the earnest attention of Democrats, in every section of the County, to the various matters likely to come before the meeting. We beg of them to think, consult, and be ready to act, so that the meeting may be, in fact, a business meeting, and fulfil the ends for which it will assemble.

We notice that the Democratic meeting, held in Robeson County on the 25th ult., passed a resolution authorizing the delegates from that County to the State Convention, in conjunction with similar delegates from other counties of the District, to appoint two delegates to represent this District in the National Convention to be held in Cincinnati.

This movement, on the part of Robeson, is worthy of respectful and serious consideration, as it may be difficult, in any other way, to get together delegates from all the counties in the District to take part in the selection of delegates to Cincinnati. If certain that a full District Convention could be got together, charged with the specific duty of choosing these delegates, and meeting at some central point in our own District, we should certainly prefer it, as we should always prefer district matters to be kept as far as possible free from any outside pressure, which might be incident to a District Convention for the Cape Fear District, held at Raleigh during the session of a State Convention. In these remarks we wish it to be understood that we neither reflect upon Raleigh, nor upon any other place. It is a matter to be thought over. There are no such objections to the plan proposed by our brethren in Robeson as would interfere with our going for it if convinced that a district convention cannot be got together.

"Maginn's Miscellanies—Shakspeare Papers."—Edited by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie. Redfield, New York; for sale here by S. W. Whitaker.

Few pleasanter books have met our eye than the "O'Dogherty Papers," constituting the two first volumes of the American collection of Maginn's Miscellanies, edited by Dr. Mackenzie. This volume of "Shakspeare Papers" forms the third of the series, and, judging by its predecessors, will be found to contain able criticisms presented in an entertaining form.

"Household Words," edited by Dickens, is also on our table. It is really one of the best and most readable of all the monthlies. It is worthy of the reputation of its distinguished editor. For sale by Whitaker.

The total population of St. Louis is one hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-two. The increase since 1850 is about thirty thousand.

Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table Harper and Putnam for March, both numbers of unusual interest. Harper is peculiarly rich in illustrations and Putnam is above its usual standard of literary excellence.

Also from the same, Henri de La Tour, or the comrades in arms, a story of Russia and the war in the Crimea. Also Charley White's Ethiopian Jest Book.

For the Journal.

POST OFFICE, WARSAW, March 3, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—The stage will leave this office for Kenansville daily, (except Saturdays,) on arrival of the train South, 8½ A. M.; arrive at Kenansville 11 A. M. Returning, leave Kenansville same day at 2 P. M.; arrive at Warsaw at 4 P. M., in time to connect with the train going South, 4¾ P. M.

This arrangement went into effect this morning.

Yours Truly,
J. B. SOUTHERLAND, P. M.

It is a bad rule that wont work both ways, is an axiom that the Know Nothing Order seem strangely to have forgotten in many cases, only one of which we mean to refer to now. No State, says the Order, ought to admit to the exercise of the right of suffrage any person not qualified to be and actually being a citizen of the United States—that in fact it should be obligatory on the States in this matter to conform to the general Naturalization Laws of Congress. So far so good. It appears perfectly plain to the Order that the rule of a conformity to the law of Congress is perfectly right whenever it can be construed in restriction of the right of suffrage and against the emigrant, but quite a different thing when the operation of this rule of conformity would be in favor of the emigrant.—As thus, it is quite right that Illinois, which requires, say two or three years residence only, should be made to extend her term to five, ten, or such other term as Congress may appoint—of course it is a perfect outrage for Illinois to admit unnaturalized foreigners to vote. But on the other hand Massachusetts, under the control of the Order says: I can preach up conformity to others when it suits my views, but conforming myself is another thing—Congress may extend the rights and privileges of American citizenship in five years, but I will require sixteen additional years from these citizens of the United States before they shall vote in Massachusetts. There would certainly be some show of reason in the arguments of the Order in regard to uniformity in this matter of suffrage among the States, provided that the Order itself was not the very first to set the example of a violation of the rule for which it contends so loudly. If it is wrong for Illinois to receive the votes of persons who have *not* been naturalized, is it not equally wrong for Massachusets to reject the votes of those who *have*.

For the Journal.

BENJAMIN F. GRADY, ESQ.—Sir:—I have received your letter of the 28th, and the Journal of the 29th, from which I learn that the citizens of New Hanover County celebrated the anniversary of the "Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge," in your County, on last Wednesday, in grand style. I suppose they are just now waking up to the importance of that victory—how favorably it resulted to the country—to the cause of liberty! In describing the battle, though, the editors of the Journal state that *Lieutenant* John Grady, of Duplin, was the only man killed on our side, whereby they claim more for the deceased than is justly due him, for he was not an officer—only a common soldier—a plain, honest farmer, and a patriotic, good citizen of Duplin County, who shouldered his musket and marched down to the battle—for what? Why, not merely to have it said he had "*been in the war*," but to actually assist in arresting Col McLeod in his mad course, and in establishing our independence and liberty; and, during the battle, being anxious to take a more sure aim at the enemy, he raised himself above the breast-works, or fortification, when a ball passed through his head. As to his *interment*, it has been my impression that he was buried in *Wilmington*; but, if old Mr. Larkins remembers the *battle*, was told that he was buried near the *battle-ground, and shown his grave*—why I suppose I am under a wrong impression as to *that matter*. But it is a matter of so little consequence, with me, where a man is buried, that I do not recollect of ever inquiring, until lately, where he *was* buried. Old Messrs. James Holland and Kedar Harrel, of this county, told me, some twenty-five years ago, that they saw him shot down; but I did not ask them where he was buried. I wish you would try and ascertain the place. Or do you feel a delicacy in having anything to do with the matter, because you descended from the same stock? I should not have published anything about his death, had it not been for the fact that he was the *first* man killed in the State, in regular combat, in defence of liberty, and the *only one* killed in the battle.

Respectfully, A. O. GRADY.

March 4th, 1856.

[One of the Editors of the *Journal*, who made the report of the Celebration, spoke of John Grady as *Lieutenant* because he had been so referred to by one of the orators, or, at any rate, by some gentleman who made a motion from the speakers' stand. The place of his interment acquired additional interest from the desire manifested to erect a monument over his remains. If examination should result in showing that he was buried on the field, then the spot where repose the bones of the first martyr of the Revolution in North Carolina, would seem to be indicated as that from which should rise a monument in commemoration of the battle of Moore's Creek and its heroes.—EDS. JOURNAL]

☞ We are not in the habit of puffing, or noticing editorially every invention going through the country seeking purchasers. It is only those we *believe* to be valuable that we notice at all, with a view of recommendation to the public. In noticing "Wisner's Patent Washing Machine," advertised in this paper, we believe, honestly, it is a valuable article, and every family, large or small, should have one.—It does not *rub out* and *tear* the clothes, like most machines of the kind; it enables the washer-woman to do twice or three times as much work as in the ordinary way, and as good. The machine, however, will not work itself. It requires labor, as much, perhaps, as any other Washing Machine. The advantage is that as many clothes can be washed, and not soiled, in half or one-third the time that it takes in the ordinary way of rubbing every piece with the hand, or having them torn to pieces on the old fashion wash-board.

The Associate Editor of this paper expresses this opinion after having had the machine tested in his own family. He has no hesitation in saying that he believes it to be a great saving of labor, and will lose no time in having one made for the use of his family. Mr. Whisnaut, now at Harman's Hotel, owns the right for this State, and offers County rights for sale. See advertisement in another column.

☞However well informed we knew our friend to be to whose letter from Europe we alluded to in December last, we still doubted whether even he might not possibly be mistaken in predicting so early a conclusion of the European war. Events, so far, have shown that he was perfectly correct, and that the error was with us, in believing that he might be mistaken. The war, so far as we can see, is virtually closed, and the result will show that he was right in concluding that it would eventuate in an understanding between the Continental powers, and in dissatisfaction on the part of England. Such is evidently the state of the case. The understanding is, we believe, complete between France and Austria, and will be between France and Russia; and in the Peace Congress England will be out-voted, and her interests in the East not taken into account, and she can't help herself. France and Austria are nothing for Russia's projects of aggrandizement in the direction of Asia. They are not Asiatic powers, while England is, quite as much as she is a European power, if not more. France and Austria would prefer to give to the ambition of Russia such a direction towards Asia as would leave them to pursue their own plans in Europe. England trembles at such a direction of the Russian forces. She trembles for her East India possessions and her influence in Eastern and middle Asia. Hence England desires the dismantlement of the Russian fortifications on the Eastern shores of the Black Sea and France and Austria are indifferent, if not hostile to such movement. Peace will be made—Russia will not be weakened, but rather strengthened in the direction in which England alone cared to have her weakened. The *entente cordiale* will be broken up, and then——who knows?

ANDREW JACKSON Donelson.

We quote the annexed elegant extract from the polished remarks offered by the *Rev.* Parson Brownlow, at the Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia. Above we have printed the name of the Vice-Presidential candidate, as understood and arranged. By the way, what a sudden affection Brownlow, and other old Federalists, have conceived for Jackson, who used to be their beau ideal of a tyrant and an oppressor. Certainly times are changed, and they, not we, change with them. Hear the Parson:

"Loud cries were now made for Brownlow, of Tennessee. On taking the stand in response, he said that his speech on this occasion would be, like all his speeches, short and sweet, like a roasted maggot. For seventeen years he had performed the dreadful service of editing a political paper, and he could say in that connection that his paper had the largest circulation of any political paper in Tennessee He had fought hard and long for the Whig party, but he had seen fit to leave that organization. Why, with Millard Fillmore to lead, and even with Josh. Giddings behind him, we could carry our State. But, with this large, patriotic, greasy Tennesseean, (pointing to Major Donelson,) the Pierce party will be a transcendental nothing. He should jump higher and squall louder than any man in Tennessee, and would open the ball at Knoxville on Monday next. [Applause and laughter.] It has been understood, as arranged, that Major Donelson would be put on the ticket, with Andrew Jackson in big letters, and Donelson invisible, and then the old line Democrats would think that old Hickory had come to life again. He then proposed the party should disperse, having done the good work."

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.—The President has sent into both Houses of Congress a special message, enclosing a communication from the Secretary of War, asking for an appropriation of three millions of dollars, to be applied towards the completion and strengthening of the defences of the country—the introduction of the modern improvements in the small arms used by the troops, etc., etc., and it seems quite probable that it will be granted, as the necessity is one very generally acknowledged. The plan of sea-coast defences projected by a board of distinguished engineers, after the war of 1812, and since continued and perfected by subsequent boards, contemplates the erection of fortifications mounting a little over six thousand guns, upon which some twenty-one millions of dollars have been expended, and six millions and a half are estimated as being still required for their completion. Counting five men to a gun, over thirty thousand men would be required for garrison duty, at the lowest calculation. Of these, a small nucleus alone could be supplied from the regular army—the great body would have to be, and could easily be, raised from the particular locality which each several work is placed to defend. With the growth of the country, extensions and modifications of this system become every day requisite, and thus it may fairly be presumed that ten millions, at least, would be required to fully complete and put in state of efficiency the whole system, which, very properly, aimed first at the defence of only the most important strategetical points, others of a secondary or less pressing character being left for further action as the means of the country became more ample. The unfinished part—that for which additional sums are required—has reference to the most vital point—the armament, and it is precisely here that the modern improvements in projectiles can be most profitably taken advantage of. The discovery of the method of firing hollow explosive shot horizontally, has given to land fortifications a marked advantage over ships. Against granite walls these shot burst harmlessly, whilst they tear and rend the sides of a ship with terrible effect. It is, therefore, contemplated to introduce guns throwing such shot largely into the armament of our sea-coast fortifications. No time seems more appropriate than the present for making the proposed movement towards the completion and efficiency of our defensive system.

We notice that the Senate, on Monday, passed to a final reading, by a vote of 35 to 8, the bill for the construction of ten sloops-of-war. We presume that they are to be steam vessels. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, and Adams, of Mississippi, opposed the bill. Mr. Adams had no confidence in the recommendation or judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, since that department had taken such a strange course with regard to the Naval Board.

Mr. Reid, of North Carolina, spoke in defense of the Secretary of the Navy, and replied to the objections of Mr. Adams.

The large vote by which the bill passed, shows that the recommendation and judgment of the Secretary of the Navy was more in accordance with the views of the Senate than the growling of the carpers against energetic reform. If things are to remain unchanged, and abuse continue unchecked, until an absolutely perfect mode of redress be devised, then farewell to reform, and welcome abuse forever and a day. The issue in regard to Naval Reform had to be met, and was bound to create disturbance whenever or however met;—the Secretary of the Navy had the moral courage to take the responsibility—the service will be improved and the country benefitted, and that country will sustain a faithful servant.

THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.—The America has arrived at Boston and Captain Hickman contradicts the report relative to the *Pacific* having been seen heading for the English Channel. Perhaps there may be some more truth in the report that she was seen from the barque Bogart on the Banks of New Foundland on the 15th ult., with one wheel house gone. But this is very vague and ought to have received some confirmation in the considerable length of time which has intervened. We really begin to feel that she is GONE, beyond hope.

"The Clinton Independent,"

Is the name of a new weekly paper just started at Clinton, Sampson county. The first number, dated March 5th, 1856, is now before us. It is neatly printed, of fair size, gives evidence of sprightliness and tact in its editorial management, and will, we trust, meet with a liberal support. Clinton is one of the most flourishing villages, and Sampson among the most prosperous and intelligent counties in the State, and, therefore, presents a fair field for newspaper enterprise.

The *Independent* purports to be independent in everything, neutral in nothing. It is edited by E. L. Perkins, Esq., and published at the rate of $2 per annum, in advance; $2 25 if not paid within three months, and $2 50 if not paid within the year.

LIVING IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—A Washington letter says: Many imagine that the expenses of the White House are partially, if not wholly defrayed by government, and that the large number of servants necessarily employed receive their pay from the public treasury. Error. Although the President is expected to give public receptions and banquets, entertainments to distinguished visitors, and dinners to every political friend who may come here, everything is paid for out of the President's pocket, excepting a few vegetable delicacies raised in the garden. Until last year, no appropriation was made for fuel, either for the barn-like rooms and saloons of the White House, or for the guard and green-house, to heat which it costs nearly two thousand—and the appropriation made last year was only one thousand dollars, leaving nearly one thousand dollars for the Presicent to pay. So with the servants. The only ones paid by the government are a door keeper, who receives nine hundred per annum; an assistant door keeper who receives four hundred and twenty dollars; and a furnace keeper who receives three hundred and sixty-five dollars. All the other domestics required to keep this extensive establishment in order are paid by the President.

From the Carolinian.

Democratic Meeting in Robeson.

A meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of Robeson county was held at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday, the 25th ult.

On motion of Col. N. Regan, Sampson Sealy, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. W. McMillan requested to act as secretary.

By request, T. A. Norment, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee consisting of Col. N. Regan, T. A. Norment and Alexander Fulmore, Esqrs., to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, W. McL. McKay, Esq. of Fayetteville, being called upon, addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner.

The committee returned and reported through their chairman the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Robeson do most cordially approve the administration of President Pierce, and the patriotic and just principles which have governed his course in relation to the foreign and domestic affairs of our country. In Gen. Pierce we have a tried and faithful friend to the Union and the constitution, and we deem it our bounden duty, as true democrats, to stand by him, giving him our hearty and undivided co-operation and laboring with willing minds for the success of democratic priniples.

Resolved, That Franklin Pierce and James C. Dobbin are our first choice for President and Vice-President of the United States, and we hereby instruct, as far as this meeting can do so, our delegates from this Congressional District, in the National Convention to be held in Cincinnati in June next, to vote for Pierce and Dobbin, and to use their influence to have them nominated by said Convention.

Resolved, That we are gratified to see so many of the good and conservative whigs of the country flocking to the support of democratic principles, against Northern abolition Know Nothingism, and we trust their influence will tend to the preservation of the Union, the constitution, and the rights of the South.

Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by our Representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, and other democratic members of Congress, in sustaining the South throughout the long struggle for Speaker, against the know-nothing abolition combination of the north, and regret that their noble efforts to elect a national democrat were defeated.

Resolved, That we prefer the nomination of Thomas Bragg for re-election to the office of Governor of this State.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint twenty delegates to the State Convention, which meets in Raleigh on the 16th of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and that the same delegates, while in Raleigh do, in conjunction with other delegates from this Congressional district, appoint two delegates to represent this district in the National Convention to be held in Cincinnati.

Resolved, That the citizens of Robeson be requested to meet in Convention at Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in May next, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and it is earnestly desired that each district in the county shall be fully represented in said Convention.

On motion, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Speeches were made by Col. T. Waddill, of Fayetteville, and H. W. McMillan, of Robeson.

In accordance with the 6th resolution, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention, viz: D. S. Morison, Alex. Watson, Dan'l B. Smith, P. A. McEachin, R. S. French, Alex. H. Fulmore, Henry Bullock, Miles Mitchell, Peter Prevatt, Alex. Humphry, Neill Regan, J. A. Rozier, J. W. Regan, J. T. Pope, James Blount, W. W. Blake, Archibald Matthews, Hugh Pitman, W. H. Willis, and H. W. McMillan.

On motion the chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be forwarded to the *North Carolinan*, *Wilmington Journal* and *Raleigh Standard*, for publication.

The meeting then adjourned

SAMPSON SEALY, Chair'n.

H. W. MCMILLAN, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.
Four Days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 4th.—The steamer Baltic, with four days later advices from Europe, has arrived.—Her Liverpool dates are to Wednesday, the 20th ult.

The Peace Conference was opened at Paris on the 23d. All the envoys had arrived, and public confidence in the establishment of peace continues to gain strength.

The excitement in England relative to the position of affairs with America had subsided.

A large force of British troops are to be concentrated in Canada.

Among the passengers by the Baltic is R. C. Townsend, Esq, bearer of despatches, and D. C. Hughes, Esq., the inventor of the new celebrated printing telegraph.

The London Times announces that the 18th Regiment and a battalion of rifles are about to be dispatched to Canada. Several other regiments will follow, so as to concentrate a powerful force in that country. It is rumored, also, that almost every regiment attached to the home service has received intimations that their services may be required in Canada.

The London money market continues extremely tight, the demand being in excess of the supply.

A new loan of £5,000,000 is announced, which caused an improvement in consols, advancing to 90¼ a 90⅜. Subsequently, however, they declined to 90⅛ a 90⅜, at which the quotations closed. Rothschilds, it is said, had proposed to take the whole of the new loan.

There is much gossip about the Peace Conference. Baron Brunow is reported to have said that Russia sincerely desires peace, but if peace be not made within three or four weeks at the farthest from the opening of the conference, serious difficulties might interfere with the final settlement of the question. Lord Clarendon had a private interview with the Emperor immediately on his arrival at Paris.

The Duke of Norfolk is dead.

An article in the Assemblie Nationale, (Paris,) touching the defensive works being constructed at Portsmouth, England, has elicited some remark, and is looked upon in England as an exhibition of French jealousy.

ASIA.—The advices from Asia are to the 5th of January. Six battalions of Russians surprised a battalion of Turks, near Zudgdidi when the latter retreated, leaving their guns and baggage. The Russians subsequently burned the Pacha's palace and several villages.

RUSSIA.—From Russia we hear intelligence that the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, has married the Princess of Oldenburg, Alexandra Perowna.

Large Defalcation.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Col. Garland, the City Treasurer, is reported as being a defaulter to the amount of $200,000. He attempted to escape in a schooner, but was arrested at the Balize, and brought back to the City.

The Treasury office has been closed by the Finance Committee. There is much excitement.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 4.—The democratic State convention assembled in this city to-day, and organized by electing Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county, president. On a vote taken, there was a unanimous expression of opinion on the part of members of the convention in favor of James Buchanan for the presidency, and a resolution was adopted instructing the President of the Convention to appoint Senatorial and representative delegates to the Cincinnati Convention who were true and sincere friends of Mr. Buchanan under all circumstances. After appointing a committee on resolutions, the convention adjourned to seven o'clock in the evening.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MARINER'S COMPASS.—By John Prime, of Washington, N. C.—Singular as it may appear, there has always been more or less difficulty in rendering the box in which the compass is placed water-proof, and some disadvantages are the result. During a storm the rain sometimes settles on the face of the glass which protects the compass, and afterwards finds its way down into the box. Here it slowly evaporates, when dry weather comes, and deposits in the shape of moisture on the underside of the glass, thus obscuring the compass from the eye of the helmsman, leaving stains, &c. The present improvement consists in placing an oval lid or cover composed wholly of glass upon the compass box, the lid having ledges, like any common box cover. To allow for the atmospheric expansion and contraction of the compass box there is a ring of rubber placed between the cover and the box.

[*Scientific American.*

For the Journal.

The Fancy Party.

MR. EDITOR:—Knowing your desire to furnish your many readers such news of the day as may be interesting, I presume to send you a short notice of the "Fancy Dress Soiree," which took place at Mozart Hall on Friday evening last. Early in the evening was gathered one of the gayest assemblages I have ever seen in our town to witness a similar amusement. A large crowd of the fair daughters of Wilmington, escorted by our "gallant homes," graced with their presence the occasion to witness the performance of the girls and boys in this graceful and salutary exercise. The *entree* was a brilliant spectacle; their costumes most handsomely gotten up, as only the ladies of Wilmington can so tastily arrange—and joyous smiles sat pleasantly upon the countenances of old and young, and from the general remarks of the company, a more agreeable time could not have been hoped for by the most ardent devotee of amusement than was realized by the multitude on Friday evening. During the performance of a most appropriate piece of music, the characters were introduced to the company, who made a most innocent and imposing spectacle for the aged to look upon and sigh for the days when they were young.

"Anon, a livelier strain wak'd up each heart!
Each maiden knew it well—the dance, the dance,
And tiny feet its varied measure kept,
With satin slipper tapping on the floor!"

This bright and beautiful scene may well remind us of times, when—

"In gay magnificence arrayed,
When ancient chivalry display'd
The pomp of her heroic games,
And crested chiefs, and tissued dames
Assembled at the clarion's call,
In some proud castle's high arch'd hall."

Among the characters represented in costume, I noticed Mr. H., in a rich velvet costume, as Brigand; also, Grand Duke, by Master E., in a beautiful dress. The Turk, by Master W. P., whose gravity for so small a chap was truly astonishing, while he looked and acted the character to perfection. Cracovienne Maid, Miss E. M., and Highland Laddies, Masters W. & W., were characters well sustained. They performed a Highland dance admirably. Several Highland Lassies, whose initials I do not remember. The N. C. Jockey, by Master W. C., was well acted, as Willie only can do. The Gypsey Girls were all well and tastily dressed, and acted their characters well. The Sailor, Mr. H. C. B., was very creditably acted. The Bavarian Girl and dance, by little Libbie, was much admired. The Daughter of the Regiment was perfect, while she threaded the mazy dance like an angel form in moonlight air. Queen of the Fairies, as charming a little girl as ever graced a ball-room. The Turkish Maiden, Miss H. H., a beautiful girl, whose soul-speaking eyes won for her the homage of many a young heart. The Shepherdess, Miss S. Italian girl, Miss M. A. H.—Morning Star, the lovely little brunette, Miss M. H., surrounded by quite a bevy of Satellites. Peasant Boy, Master H. W., whose deportment and costume was unexceptionable. Daughter of the Fleet, little Maria. Queen of the Gypsies, by little Maggie, a lovely girl; long may she reign. The American Queen, Miss H. N., elegantly dressed in a robe of glorious stars and stripes; long may she rule her subjects by the true homage of heart. Little Robbie and Emma appeared in beautiful Polish costumes, and danced several beautiful dances, as if the fantastic quiver of their agile feet did lightly skim away the rubbish of the floor, for the sweet imprints of beauty to mark in after years the passage of their lovely forms of angelic purity. Miss D. B., a lovely girl, was dressed as Girl of the Light Infantry; her costume was appropriate and handsome, while she was the most buoyant among the gay throng. The gallant Colonel of '76, Mr. W. H. P., sustained his character with marked ability and credit. Among the Peasant Girls I noticed one whose appearance attracted much admiration. Miss A. B., a lovely girl of flowing tresses, whose step was as light and free as the Gazelle's. Also, little Jimmie B., as Page, was acted to perfection. Many other characters I would like to mention, but have not their initials or characters; but will hazard the opinion that the whole affair was the most interesting sight our citizens ever enjoyed. Special allusions would be, perhaps, invidious, but I feel that this public notice would be incomplete if I were to neglect the mention of one of the loveliest among the gay throng of youth and loveliness assembled on the occasion, as she moved through the circle, mirrored in dreams that had only stolen from the sweet realms of ambrosia vale to repose for a time upon so roseate a floral queen, arrayed in a thousand pleasing charms. I allude to Miss S. K., who is now in the dawn of youthful loveliness, and who shines like that sweet star that belongs alike to the morning and the evening. At a very season able hour all retired to their couches of repose, bearing with them the bright prospect of pleasant dreams through the quiet vigils of the night.

The dancing was perfection, and must have afforded the teacher intense satisfaction. Among amusements, dancing is one of the most universal as well as the most ancient of all. During the earlier ages it was invested with the sanctity of a religious rite. The Psalms of David make frequent allusions to the practice, and, indeed, it is the opinion of some of the learned in Biblical criticism, that every Psalm had its appropriate dance attached to it. 'Twas the Eastern custom, and in Jerusalem, to erect a stage for these exercises called the Choir, a term still retained in our churches, and now appropriated to the singers. Good old Bishop Hall observes—"Recreation is intended to the mind as whetting is to the scythe, to sharpen the edge of it which otherwise would grow dull and blunt. He who toils and never recreates is ever mowing, never whetting—laboring much to little purpose; as good no scythe as no edge. I will so interchange that I neither be dull with work, nor wanton and idle with recreation." Dancing, therefore, is good exercise, and highly recommended by Physicians. It promotes social intercourse, refines and softens the manners, and gives ease and comfort to the timid. Yet, dancing is objected to, in the face of these benefits, as calculated to divert the attention from subjects of higher importance. True; but that youth needs such amusements, no person of age, when he calls to remembrance his own days of joyousness will deny; and what amusement is there more innocent and rational than dancing? It is innocent, as it transgresses no positive rule, either human or divine; and rational, as it tends to improve the person, the heart and the manners; and a tendency to develope the grace and poetry of motion. I will close this communication with the eloquent words of Allison:

"It were unjust and ungrateful to conceive that the amusements of life are forbidden by its benificent *Author*. They serve, on the contrary, important purposes in the economy of life, and are destined to produce important effects, both upon our happiness and character. They are the wells of the desert; the kind resting-place in which toil of any kind may relax; in which the weary spirit may recover its tone, and where the desponding mind may reassume its hopes.—They are important to the dignity of individual character. in everything we call amusement, there is generally some display of taste and imagination; some elevation of mind from mere animal indulgences. I give in conclusion, the words of an eminent divine, speaking of amusements:

"'Even in the scenes of relaxation, therefore, they have a tendency to preserve the dignity of the human character, and to fill up the vacant and unguarded hours of life with occupations, innocent at least, if not virtuous. But their principal effect, perhaps, is upon the social character of man. Whenever amusement is sought, it is in the society of our brethren; and whenever it is our sympathy with the happiness of those around us. It bespeaks the disposition of benevolence, and it creates it. When men assemble, accordingly, for the purpose of general happiness or joy, they exhibit to the thoughtful eye one of the most pleasing appearances of their original character. They leave behind them, for a time, the faults of their station, and the asperities of their temper; they forget the secret views and the selfish purposes of their ordinary life, and mingle with the crowd around them with no other view than to receive and to communicate happiness. It is a spectacle which it is impossible to observe without emotion; and while the virtuous man rejoices at that evidence which it affords of the benevolent constitution of his nature, the pious man is apt to bless the benevolence of that God who thus makes the wilderness and the solitary place to be glad, and whose wisdom renders even the house of amusement subservient to the cause of virtue.'"

Arrival of the Steamer Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The steamer Black Warrior arrived here this evening with Havana dates to the 27th ult. She brings no news of interest. Sugar was unchanged. There were four British men of war in port and further arrivals were looked for.

On the 3d at latitude 37 deg. 20 min. longitude 74 deg. 40 min. the Black Warrior passed the steam frigate Merrimac steering south-west.

High prices for Negroes at Richmond.

Good hands, it is said, are commanding unprecedentedly high prices in Richmond at this time. The sales' book of one house in the past month, shows that as high as $1,550 have been paid in some instances. The negro in one instance was a blacksmith, and would command in the New Orleans market $2,000. There are numerous other instances where common field hands brought over $1,350 and very few (warranted perfectly healthy) below $950.—Girls in one or two cases brought $1,350, and a large number $1,200.

The *Dispatch* learns that a profit can be made on them even at this high figure, (which has to be materially increased when taken South) from the fact that each good field hand in Texas, at the present prices of sugar and other southern staples, can net his owner from $400 to $1,000 clear profit each year Of course sugar is bound to fall and the golden dreams of its producers melt like that substance itself, but the prices must continue high for some time to come yet, owing to the foreign demand for American staples.

GEN. HOUSTON'S HOUSE.—A correspondent of the Urbana Citizen, traveling in Texas, says:

"This afternoon we passed the farm and residence of Gen. Sam. Houston. His home is rather a primitive affair, being a one story, double-hewed log cabin, with an entry between, a rough stone chimney at each end, a porch in front, and surrounded by live oaks, negro cabins and sheds, and the whole enclosed by a crooked rail fence, showing a lack of order in the original proprietor. His farm is partly in the town of Independence, a little, dilapidated, one-horse place, with some of its houses tumbling down, and the rest looking as though they had always been there."

LIVE MERRILY.—Good old Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," thus quotes one Mercillius Ticinius: "Live merrily, oh, my friends, free from cares, perplexity, anguish, grief of mind—live merrily. Again, I request you to be merry. If anything troubles your hearts, or vex your souls neglect and contemn it—let it pass. And this I enjoin you, not as a divine alone, but as a physician for without this, mirth, which is the life and quintessence of physic, medicines, and whatsoever is used and applied to prolong the life of man, is dull, dead, and of no force." And we say, with the jolly old "brick," be merry.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY IN HAVANA.—The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes:

"Yesterday was a day that is sacred to every American heart. It was the birth-day of that truly great and good man—George Washington When has the world, either before or since, produced his peer? As in duty bound, I met with several of our fellow-citizens, and, although there was no extraordinary preparations made for the celebration, yet a happier or more pleasant meeting it has rarely been my good fortune to attend. Would that you could have seen us, even in this *despotically*-governed island, a band of freemen! assembled to do honor to the memory of the 'Father of our Country' Could you but have seen the quivering lip, the glistening eye, as we raised the full-charged cup to our lips, when standing, we drank the toast, 'The Memory of George Washington,' you would have felt that at least some of us were "worthy sons of noble sires," of those old heroes who, in '76, fought, bled, and conquered that liberty which they bequeathed to us as our birth-right and which we will defend to the last hour of our lives.

"A startling effect was produced by the toast—"The Union—no North, no South, but the *Union*.' Each man grasped his neighbor's hand with a heartiness that told of brotherly love and feeling prevailing amongst all, and pervading each heart with a power and a purity which my poor pen is quite unable to describe."

A Letter from the President.

The following is an extract from a letter written by President Pierce in reply to an invitation to attend the inauguration of the Equestrian Statue of Jackson, in New Orleans, on the 9th inst. The eloquent tribute to the memory of the writer's illustrious predecessor will be read with interest by all:

It is particularly fitting that such a monument to one among the most illustrious men of our own or any other country, be erected in the city which by his genius and courage, and that of the gallant men under his command, was preserved from capture and rapine by foreign foes, and in view of the very battle field rendere dillustrious by one of the most glorious victories which mark the successive stages in the progress of our national greatness and strength.

So long as the mighty Mississippi shall continue to flow on to the sea, and bear upon its bosom the continual tribute of commercial and agricultural wealth; so long as the vast and fertile vally which it washes shall be the seat of powerful States and of thronging millions of men, so long will future generations make their pilgrimage of patriotism to the plains of Chalmette, and there, with grateful and admiring hearts, dwell on the immortal memory of Jackson.

The people of the State of Louisiana, and of New Orleans especially, do well therefore to testify their gratitude for services which gave security to their hearths and homes, and their veneration for the memory of the hero, in the erection of such a monument within sight of the very field of fame which witnessed the crowning triumph of his military achievements.

But let us not speak of the victory won there as a mere local event. In repelling invasion from the valley of the Mississippi, the whole Union was delivered, and a thrill of exulting joy touched the hearts of the entire American people, from the remotest mountains of West to the farthest headlands of the East.—With what emotions the brave defenders were received by the old and the young, by the strong men and fair women of the Cresent City, as they came from the field signalized by a victory which has no parallel, you will find it more easy to remember than to express.

While the pulse is stirred at the thought of such a page in our history's annals, it becomes us not the less to reflect on the civil virtues, which throw a still brighter radiance, if possible, around the name of Jackson; and to remember that his fame as a soldier was equalled, if not surpassed, by his fame as a statesman. The lofty courage, the devoted patriotism the stern integrity, and the sagacious comprehension which distinguished him in war, were subsequently so pre-eminently conspicuous in peace as to secure for him a place in the hearts of his countrymen, second only to that of the great founder and father of the Republic.

Russian Circular Accepting Peace.

The following is a translation of the circular issued by the Russian Govarnment to its diplomatic agents, in which it announces the acceptance of the Austrian proposals. This document is dated St. Petersburg. Jan. 10.

"Public opinion in Europe has been strongly excited by the intelligence that propositions of peace concerted between the allied powers and Austria had been transmitted to St. Petersburg through the intervention of the cabinet at Vienna.

"Already the imperial cabinet, upon its side, had made a step in the path of conciliation, by pointing out, in a despatch bearing date the 11th (23d) of December, published in all the foreign journals, the sacrifices which it was prepared to make, with a view to the restoration of peace.

"This twofold proceeding proved the existence on either side of a desire to profit by the compulsory cessation imposed by the rigor of the season on the military operations, in order to respond to the unanimous wishes which were everywhere manifested in favor of a speedy peace.

"In the despatch cited above the imperial government had taken for basis the four points of guarantee admitted by the conferences at Vienna, and had proposed with regard to the third point, which had alone led to the rupture of the conferences, a solution which differed rather in form than in substance from the one put forward at

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Killing and Cooking an Abolitionist.

A TRUE TALE OF TABOGA.

Some few years since, or before California was as well known as at present, three young Louisianians started from this city for the land of golden promise. We will not give their names—their initials, L., B. and P., must suffice. They were jovial wags, all of them, while B., in particular, was known as the most inveterate quiz, fond of running all sorts of *saws* and indulging in every variety of *sells*. If any fun or devilry was going on, one share was never enough for him—he was ever ready and willing to take any number that might offer.

All went on well with the trio until they reached Panama, that jumping-off place in the Pacific for all travellers at that period going towards San Francisco. There, however, they found themselves stuck; no steamer was to leave for several days, the amusements and the curiosities of the old Spanish city were soon exhausted, and they concluded, one bright and pleasant morning, that they would pay a visit to the Island of Taboga, some miles distant down the bay of Panama, to see if they could not stir up something new in the way of excitement.

They chartered for the trip a species of rude and clumsy craft, known as a "bungy," a small boat, with two oars and an awkwardly cut shoulder-of-mutton sail; the captain and crew, all told, consisted of two stalwart negroes. Against wind and tide they could make no headway; even their oars were powerless in the way of propelling the bungy save in smooth water, or when some favoring breeze or current came to their assistance. In their present trip to Taboga, all the elements were in their favor, and after a couple of hours pleasantly passed they were set safely ashore.

Three or four additional hours were now whiled away in rambling over the beautiful island, and in bathing in the surf, when the gradual sinking of the sun in the west admonished the party that they must be on their way back; their dinner would be a late one at the best, and they must start.

They reached the bungy, seated themselves as well as its narrow and cramped accommodations would permit, and the negro boatmen were about shoving off, when a young New Yorker, who had been accidentally left on the island, came puffing and blowing down in great haste, and earnestly requested a passage. The Louisianians politely told him they would like to give him a place, but there was no room; he could see for himself, there was no opening where he could stow himself. He talked of being left out all night, said that he was most anxious to go over to Panama, and promised to curl himself up in the smallest compass, if they would permit him. They still hesitated; their comfort, if not their safety, told them that their craft was already overladen, but as the stranger still importuned, and almost crowded himself in, they finally made room for him.

They started on a flood tide, and with a fair but light breeze; but soon met the ebb running out, and to add to the awkwardness of their situation the wind whipped round, and commenced blowing tolerably fresh off shore. The boatmen tugged lustily to stem the tide and adverse breeze, but all would not do; the lazy old bungy would drift the other way, spite of all their efforts.

Here was a situation—here was a dilemma for a small but crowded party. The New Yorker who had forced his company upon the Louisianians, instead of accommodating himself to the smallest space as he had promised, gave his legs a wider latitude than they were entitled to, and appeared altogether to consult his own general ease and comfort. He did more: he avowed himself an abolitionist, and commenced anything but a courteous argument on the evils of slavery with the gentlemen who had so much discommoded themselves to make room for him. He even helped himself, without invitation, to the last drop of water in a demijohn, and impudently made himself generally at home. But we must return to the cruise.

Before the sun had yet set the bungy had drifted past the end of the island from whence it started, the boatmen had become so much fatigued they could no longer handle their oars, the breeze off shore continued, and the prospect of a long voyage upon the waters of the Pacific grew every moment more imminent. Before darkness set in no land could be descried, and the dinnerless voyagers now saw that they must pass a supperless night, even if nothing worse befell them. As the evening wore the bungy still continued to drift outward; occasionally the tired boatmen would bend for a few moments to their oars, but it was all to no purpose. Midnight came, and still they were drifting out to sea—out into the Pacific—the longest and broadest ocean in the wide world. The stories told were of shipwreck, of suffering, and of starvation, and with the deepest anxiety did they all watch for the first gray of morning.

And when it did come, it was only to show them their lonely and utterly hopeless situation; for not a speck of land nor sign of a sail could they discern as they scanned the wide waste of waters with searching eyes. Added to the sharp bitings of hunger, the more cruel sufferings from thirst grew rapidly upon them, nor was there ought on board to stave off or mitigate either.

'This is a serious business,' remarked B., with more gravity than he was in the habit of assuming, 'I forget now exactly how long the shipwrecked crew of the Medusa existed without food or water, but they were not in the tropics, and had not such a boiling sun over their heads as that which is beating upon us.

'What do you think of our chances?' queried L., in a tone meant to be despondent.

'Well,' continued B., 'to me they look mighty slim. Barring a gale of wind, which would put us all out of our misery at once, I don't see what earthly show we have out here on the Pacific save starvation, unless some vessel should providentially come along and pick us up, and we cannot well hope for any such God-send as that.'

'But where shall we bring up if we keep this course?' questioned the New Yorker, his voice betraying evident alarm.

'As near as I can calculate,' responded B., 'from my imperfect knowledge of the geography of this quarter of the globe, I should say that in about thirteen weeks we should fetch up at the Feejee Islands!'

'Thirteen weeks!' queried the abolitionist.

'I said thirteen, and poor picking the canibals will find us by that time!'

There was now a silence of some ten minutes, during which the different members of the party seemed to be brooding gloomily over the fate in store for them. Suddenly L. broke out with,

'But what's to be done?'

'It's a mighty sight easier to ask than to answer such a question as that,' put in P., who, with his legs shut up under him like a jack-knife, endeavored to get the cramp out of one of them by moving it. 'But I also ask—what's to be done!'

'Well, if the worst comes to the worst,' responded the mad wag B., and he sank his voice almost to a solemn whisper, 'I say, if the worst comes to the worst, the only rational plan I can offer is to kill and cook that New Yorker, I have a box of matches, and we can make fire enough, by breaking up the oars, to roast a few slices of him—rare done at least!'

"Eh!" said the New Yorker, catching the suggestion indistinctly, and forming a species of crescent behind his right ear with his half open right hand as though anxious not to lose a word, he exclaimed, "Were you just alluding to me?"

'I was!' gravely retorted B.

'Did you suggest that I should be killed and cooked?' continued the agitated stranger.

'Exactly!' was the quiet responce.

'But, why me? why light on me as a victim? what kind of play is that? I think I've got something to say on such a matter: I'm slightly interested,' eagerly exclaimed the New Yorker.

'Unless wind and tide change, you're doomed!' responded the wag, 'and there's no use multiplying words about it.'

'But why not flip up a copper, or draw lots, or give me some kind of a show? I'm willing to take the chances, and only ask for a single ticket in any lottery of life and death you may have to draw,' continued the stranger.

'It would be perfectly absurd to grant you any thing of the kind,' retorted B., with imperturbable gravity. 'Look at it yourself—put yourself in the situation of any one of us—and then consider what you would do.' 'Supposing that you and two of your abolition friends—all from New York born in the same town, school-fellows together, old cronies ready to die for each other—supposing, I say, that you three had come over to Tabogo in a boat you had hired, and that just as you were shoving off, I a slaveholder, should run down to your bungy, ring myself in among you unasked, sprawl my legs about as you have done, drink up the last drop of your water and make yourself generally disagreeable, do you think I should have the face to demur in case I should be selected as your victim? D—m clear of it.'

'But those negroes' querried the stranger, pointing to the boatmen. 'Why not kill one of them and cook him, in case the worst comes to the worst?'

'Northern abolitionists like you might very well suggest such a course—we understand the extent of your sympathies for the negroes very well. But let me tell you that Louisianians have scruples about treating Africans in that way,' and B. uttered this with a good show of honest indignation.

'But I've got scruples, too, and strong ones, and I'm——'

The stranger had got thus far when all of a sudden the faces of the boatmen were lit up with satisfaction, the breeze shifted, and it soon became evident that the tide had changed, and that they were making rapid way back towards land. It is almost needless to say that the Louisianians anticipated, all the while, that the return tide and sea breeze would carry them back to their starting point in safety, although they concealed everything of the kind from the New Yorker. As the shades of evening set in they landed once more at Panama, nor was it long before the trio were eating and drinking the best their tavern afforded, after a fast of thirty-six hours, and laughing heartily over the amusing manner in which they had sold the stranger.

* * * * * * * * *

Some three months afterwards, while B. was wending his way up one of the principal streets of San Francisco, he was suddenly met and accosted by the New Yorker with,

'Look here, were you really in earnest about killing and cooking me at the time you were cruising out to sea in that bungy?'

'If the wind and tide had not changed just as they did, you would not have been here asking such a stupid question!'

The New Yorker continued his way down the street, maurelling.

Naval Reform.

The Amendatory Naval Reform Bill has been submitted by Mr. Mallory, from the committee on Naval Affairs. The bill was accompanied by a lengthened report. This report is based on the memorials of certain officers complaining that the proofs on which the action of the board was had, was equally a violation of the letter and spirit of the law; that they were entitled, before being "condemned, degraded, humiliated, officially disgraced," &c., to a copy of all specifications, the right of producing witnesses and cross examinating them, &c.

The report denies that such was the fact, or that the fair fame of any of the officers had been blighted by the action of the Naval Board. It maintains, also that reserved officers have been liberally provided for, much better in fact than the widows of distinguised officers who had fallen in battle. It gives the manner in which the Board acted. The Board was not required to keep any record; but a list of ayes and noes on the final action was kept, and out of the 201 officers placed on the reserved list and dropped, 150 were by unanimous consent of the board, 33 by a vote of more than two-thirds, and the other 18 by a very large majority, almost approaching two-thirds. It speaks of the great necessity that existed for promoting the efficiency of the navy at this particular juncture, and refers to the reports of Secretaries of the Navy for the last fifteen years, all of which represented the *personnel* of the Navy as needing great reformation, and recommending retired lists and other modes of reform. It holds that good conduct and high learning are essential to secure discipline, and that evil examples in officers tend to impair its efficiency; that officers of the Navy are very limited in number in comparison with other professionsin large cities, and consequently the standing and character of an individual member of the Navy becomes known and established throughout the body. The offences they were called on to try were drunkenness, neglect of duty, scandulous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, disobedience of orders, and contempt of superiors while on duty. It admits that the reform so much needed was within the reach of the Secretary of the Navy, but experience had shown that although he had the power it was almost impossible to exercise it with proper effect. The report also shows that, from the year 1840 to the present time, there have been tried by court-martial seven captains eleven commanders, fifty-eight lieutenants, six surgeons and assistant surgeons, three pursers and thirty-eight passed midshipmen, and out of the whole number there were eighteen acquittals, exclusive of partial convictions. Of those charged in the above cases there were forty-six for disrespect or contempt of superior officers while on duty, for disobedience of orders, forty-one for scandulous conduct, tending to destruction of good morals, thirty for drunkenness, twenty-seven for neglect of duty, which is the offence most frequently charged. It is difficult to ascertain the proportion between the number of reports or complaints against officers, and the number of cases actually brought to trial. Perhaps from one-third to one-half of the complaints against officers are settled without the intervention of Courts, sometimes by a withdrawal of the complaints by reprimanding the offending party, or detaching him as a mark of censure, &c.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The King of Mosquito.

The London correspondent of the Augsburg *Allegemeine Zeitung* gives the following sketch of the King of Mosquito, from observations made by him while travelling in the country:

"The now reigning King of Mosquito is the son of the famous King Robert, who brought himself and people into bad repute by his violent passions and by his intemperance. Under his sway were made those grants of land to Willock on Cape Gracias a Dios, and to Captain Shepherd along the coast, these gentlemen having supplied the King liberally with liquor. Of a milder temper, however, were both his sons, who, during the life of their father, came to Belize, to the house of General McDougal, to receive the first impressions of civilization. The oldest boy, Clarence, was sickly, and when subsequently he was sent to the University of Bonn, in Germany, to receive more systematic instruction, he soon died, like other tropical plants, which rarely survive transportation to a northern climate. The second son of King Robert, having a more vigorous constitution, bore the metamorphosis from barbarism to civilization, and received a thorough education at Bluefield, the capital of Mosquito, in the English family of Mr. T. S. Bell. The excellent society by which he was surrounded in this family exerted a most favorable influence upon the mind and intellect of the Indian prince.

"Some years later, when the English Consul-General, Mr. Walker, arrived at the Mosquito coast, the tutelage of the young prince was confided to him. The consuls and agents which were sent thither after the death of Mr. Walker from England, felt not so much interest in him, and treated him harshly. The consequence was that he lost his gentleness and confidence, and the inborn defying and intractable Indian spirit broke out again. Nevertheless, the young King is, so far as cultivation and morality are concerned, quite the opposite of his father Robert. He has assumed a civilized behaviour and appearance, and will pass anywhere for an educated man, whilst his subjects stand upon a level of culture, which, neither in point of character nor numbers, would justify a conflict between two such powers as England and the United States."

THE WITS OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.—The great men of that day said many witty things and many wise ones, but we cannot fail to be struck with the singular contrast between the robustness of their intellects, their solemn, and often ponderous wisdom, and the poor *facetiæ* to which they sometimes stooped. With the fools, who bore some resemblance to the laughter-maker of the ancients, we are familiar through the plays of Shakerpeare. Their sallies were characterized as much by impertinence as by wit. Indeed the impertinence was often itself the joke. To put one person out of countenance afforded mirth to the rest. The womanly vanity and queenly pride of Elizabeth shrunk from these rude rebukes. She would not allow her fool, Pace, because of his caustic vein, to enter her presence; but once being persuaded to have him in, "Come on, Pace," said she, "now we shall hear of our faults." "I do not," he replied. "use to talk of that which all the town talks on." She never probably ventured to repeat the experiment, and in this case no one can do otherwise than sympathise with the sensitiveness of Elizabeth, and wonder at the taste of our ancestors, who could suffer their conversation to be broken in upon by the sorry jests and coarse personalities of a buffoon. From Shakespeare we learn equally how the paltriest puns in that day were received for wit; and Lord Bacon's Apothegms, the best repository of the smart sayings of the ancients which was ever made, bears testimony no less to the fact that an indifferent play on words was held in estimation by sages like himself.—*Quarterly Review.*

A tremendous sensation has been created in Baltimore, by a person who walked into a tailor's shop and paid, with interest, for a suit of clothes, which he bought twelve years ago.

The Platform.

It seems to be a disputed question whether the platform adopted by the recent American National *Council*, was abolished by the National Nominating Convention, which nominated Mr. Fillmore, or not. The question upon the motion to abolish it, according to the report generally published, was put during a considerable storm that raged in the Convention, and so vociferous were the responses pro and con, that the President confessed his perplexity to decide, but inclined to the opinion that the noes had it; but the Virginians swore that the ayes prevailed, and that the thing was abolished. The Washington Organ, however, denies that the vote was taken upon the motion at all. The proposition to adjourn had been previously made and was pressed by the mover, and prevailed by an overwhelming vote. It still further declares that had the motion to abolish the platform been put, it would have been lost by "a vote of three or four to one." It therefore hopes there may be no further efforts "to detract from the validity and binding force of the American platform."

Philadelphia papers say the loss to that city by the suspension of navigation must amount to millions of dollars. "There are goods in ships lying in our harbor that were put on board nearly seventy days ago, destined for Southern ports. There are ships lying at the breakwater in the bay, freighted with goods for the spring trade of this city, which have been there from one to three months. Delaware bay, in its present condition, is only a trap left exposed by Philadelphia, in which to catch and imprison unwary vessels. For all purposes of navigation it is no more useful than the pine forests of New Jersey.

A merchant of New Bedord, says the New Bedford Mercury, wrote to his correspondent in Nantucket during the present winter, for a lot of oil. A reply was written offering 500 bbls. at the price then ruling, provided, an acceptance of the offer was made within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the letter. In the meantime the ice-embargo came on; intercourse with Nantucket was suspended for fifteen days; and when the offer of the oil came to hand, that article had advanced 5 cents per gallon. A reply was forwarded within the limited time, and a profit of nearly $800 will result to the purchaser.

A Tennessee paper talks of a chap at Holly Springs, who was so astonished at seeing a lady bringing music from her piano, that after listening for a moment or two he withdrew his head and hallooed after his companion, "I say, Jim! just come back here. Darnation seize me if here ain't a woman pulling music out of a chest!"

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE DECIDED.—The fugitive slave case in Cincinnati has been decided in favor of the owners. The Sheriff holds the slaves under an indictment for murder. The Ohio river is open.

MODERN INVENTIONS.

We know of no invention of modern times that deserves or is destined to occupy a higher niche in the temple of fame, than the discovery or invention of the Vegetable Epileptic Pills for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits; Spasms, Cramps, and all the various modfications of Nervous Disease. *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., the inventor, is certainly entitled to the best wishes of all the benevolent portion of mankind, who experience a pleasure by the alleviation of human suffering. When Dr. Hance first prepared these Pills, he intended them solely for Fits, Cramps and Spasms; but subsequent experience satisfactorily proved to him, that in addition to their remarkable sanative properties in this class of diseases, they exerted a perfect control over the entire nervous system. He was then induced to try them in cases of Neuralgia, Tic-Doloreux, Nervous Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Incipient Paralysis, Hysteric, Muscular Debility, and a host of minor diseases, springing from a lack of nervous energy, in all of which his anticipations were crowned with the most sanguine success. Persons at a distance, by writing and sending a remittance to Dr. Hance, can have the medicine sent by mail to their post-office address, he paying the postage. The prices are for single box, $2, two boxes $5, or $24 per dozen. We have given his address above.

Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage.—Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price—one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $21.

March 4th.—[d&w1w.

HEAL THE SICK.—Men of liberal education at the present day devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness. We should gratefully seize upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those clogs to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of Indigestion, we say they are the antidote.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists.

March 3.—t15M.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

Redding's Russia Salve.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which pictures is also engraved on the wrapper. PRICE, 25 CENTS a box. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of any wholesale druggist. REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

Agent for Wilmington, N. C.—S. W. WHITAKER.

Feb. 26.174&—26-6m.

☞ FOR BRONCHITIS, Throat Diseases, Hacking Cough, and the effects of imprudent use of Mercury, no medicine has ever been discovered which has effected such cures as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Throat Diseases produced by salivation, Hacking Cough, Bronchial Affections, Liver Disease, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, have all been relieved and cured in a wonderful manner by the great purifier of the blood, Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The case of T. H. Ramsey alone should satisfy any who doubt. Call on the Agent and procure a pamphlet containing cures, which will astound you.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT & Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists.

Feb. 19.—t17M d&w.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan, pimples*, and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rup the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Feb. 19th, 1856 141-6m

ANOTHER LETTER FROM TEXAS.

TRAVIS Co. TEXAS, Aug. 15, 1854.

Messrs. Flemming Brothers—Dear Sirs:—There were several cases of Chills and Fever in my mother's Family at the time we received the **M'Lane's Liver Pills** ordered in my letter of June 12th, and a few doses administered in each case produced the desired effect, thus demonstrating the efficacy of these celebrated Pills in that disease.

Mother has not been troubled with the sick-head-ache since she has commenced using the Pills, and as we have but few of them left, you will please send us another dollar's worth. Direct as before, to Austin, Texas.

Respectfully yours, MEREDITH W. HENRY.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS.

March 4th.-1wd&w

☞ THE subscriber offers himself as a candidate for the office of Naval Store inspector to the magistrates of the County at next March Court. If elected he will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, and to the best of his ability. He belongs to no secret political societies, and solicits an open showing. E. TURLINGTON.

Wilmington, Feb. 22.---3t-w

☞ WE ARE REQUESTED TO STATE THAT A meeting of the New Hanover and Brunswick County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House, in this place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on **Tuesday, the 11th of March** next. It being County Court week, a full attendance is requested.

☞ WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE MR GEORGE McDUFFIE, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Timber and Lumber Inspector, at March Court.

Feb. 29th.

MARRIED.

In Duplin County, on the evening of the 28th ult., by Rev. H. R. Kornegay, Mr. HIRAM B. COOPER, of Sampson, to Miss ELIZA E., daughter of George Smith, Esq.

In this town, on Sunday evening, 2nd inst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. JOHN H. HUFF, to Mrs. MARTHA DAVIS.

DIED.

On the 25th ult., of Typhoid Fever, at his residence on New River, Onslow County, N. C., Mr. JOHN BRINSON, about sixty years of age.

By this dispensation of an all-wise Providence, the community at large have sustained a grievous loss; a constant friend, an obliging neighbor and a good citizen—the peculiar traits for which he was highly distinguished, and for which he will be long and gratefully remembered. But death has closed his career, as it must his survivors, among whom are a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. S. D.

In New Hanover County, on the 15th ult., Mr. DAVID GEORGE, in the 65th year of his age.

At the residence of Franklin J. Faison, Esq., in Sampson County, on the 9th ult, Mr. JOHN W. GRICE, aged 52 years.

Thus it is that the best men are taken away. But true it is, that we shall all meet again, and, as some must go before others, it is only for a moment that the separation continues; day by day the evidences of our mortality is brought before us. Let us live so that, when our time shall come, we can depart in peace, and with the purity of grace of well-spent lives ascend to spheres far above this plane of thought and action.

"Love shall the Universe control,
When dying seasons cease to roll;
There is a joy for souls distressed,
A balm for every wounded breast."

HOSPITABLY.

In this town, on the 25th of February, Mr. WM. L. SKIPPER, aged 39 years.

1856 **OUR "SPRING STYLE."** 1856

WE will open our Spring Style of Gent's Dress Hats, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and invite the attention of gentlemen of taste to its inspection. We have given particular attention to the production of this Hat for Spring and Summer wear, having selected the materials from one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the States; and we hope to offer the neatest and most durable Dress Hat we have ever yet produced. SHEPPARD & MYERS,

March 7th. Hat & Cap Emporium.

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a tract of Turpentine Land, laying in Bladen county on the west side of Cape Fear, five miles from the point known as Harriss' Still, and containing four hundred acres, more or less. There are on the land 24,000 boxes, of which 14,000 are of the first year's chipping, the ballance two and three years. The Turpentine can be disposed of at the Sitll, at within 20 cents of Wilmington rates. He will also sell the barrels and hoops sufficient for the business of the present year. If desired, he will hire for the season, to the purchasher, two good hands, one a Cooper. K. K. Council, Esq., will show the land to any person desirous of purchasing.

For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to JAMES C. ANDERS.

March 8, 1856.--[27-t1stA-usb.

BOOT AND SHOEMEN WANTED.

THE subscriber will give constant employment to four first-rate Bootmen and two Shoemen; and will pay $3 50 per pair for making first-rate Boots, and $2 50 for footing; also, $1 25 for first-rate Shoes—interior in proportion. THOMAS C. HUSSEY.

Tarboro', March 7th.—[27-tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to our customers and friends, that having closed that branch of our business long carried on at Bear Branch, Duplin county, N. C., under the firm and title of OLIVER & POLLOCK, and concentrated our entire business at Mount Olive, Wayne county, we will for the future continue the MERCANTILE AND DISTILLERY BUSINESS at that place, under the same firm and title of OLIVER & POLLOCK.

Our firm of POLLOCK & OLIVER, under which we have for two years past operated at Mount Olive, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used in liquidation, and all of its liabilities will be settled by OLIVER & POLLOCK.

JAMES F. OLIVER,
WM. F. POLLOCK.

Mount Olive, N. C., March 7th.—27-2t.

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.

25 BAGS prime Rio Coffee,
10 kegs Goshen Butter,
10 bbls. Soda Crackers,
5 " Sugar do.,
5 " Pilot Bread,
10 boxes Sugar and Soda Crackers,
25 bags Laguayra,
Low for cash, at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S,

March 7th. No. 11 North Water st.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS, located in the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, now in successful operation, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, or an interest will be sold to a man of experience in the business, who has capacity to superintend the same.

The property consists of a capacious and well-arranged MACHINE SHOP, PATTERN ROOM, BOILER SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP, IRON and BRASS FOUNDRY, DRAFTING ROOMS and OFFICES, all well supplied with tools, and capable of doing work of any kind that can be done at first-class shops. The buildings will accommodate 500 hands, and the tools sufficient for 300 men. The land and water front is of sufficient extent to admit of any enlargement or addition that may be desired.

The present demand for work is sufficient to keep the establishment employed with a force of 200 hands, and will increase. The prices obtained for work are such as to be profitable to the proprietors, and compare faborably with prices at other points to the purchaser.

In addition to the many advantages possessed by this location for the business, the opening of the Cape Fear and Deep River works, and the building of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railroad, will create additional demands for work, and furnish a supply of fine quality Coal and Iron.

If the whole, or an interest is not sold before the 16th day of April next, the property will be offered at public sale on that day, on the premises.

As the Establishment will continue in operation, orders for new work or repairs, will be attended to as heretofore.

Any information that may be desired, will be promtly forwarded by application to the Subscriber at Wilmington, N.C. A. H. VANBOKKELEN, *Pres't. C. I. W. Co.*

March 6, 1856.—[155-tds.

NEW BOOKS.

SHAKESPEARE PAPERS.—3d volume of Maginne's Miscellanies.

"Charlemont; or, The Pride of the Village. By W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., author of "The Partisan," "Mellichampe," "Katherine Walton," "The Scout," "Woodcraft," &c.

"Rachel Gray"; a Tale founded on fact. By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Grace Lee," "Nathalie," "Madeline," &c. "Maidee"; a Romance. From Blackwood's Magazine.

"Vivian Bertram; or, A Wife's Honor." By G. W. M. Reynolds, author of "Mysteries of the Court of London," "Mary Price," "Banker's Daughter," &c., &c.

"Romance of the Harem." By Miss Pardoe, author of "Confessions of a Pretty Woman," "Rival Beauties," "Reginald Lyle," "City of the Sultan," &c., &c.

"McCauley's History of England," 3d and 4th volumes. Various Editions. A supply of the 1st and 2nd volumes always on hand.

"Loyd's Steamboat Directory." Second supply.

Subscriptions received for the "Private Correspondence of Henry Clay" at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

March 6th.

GIN.—20 bbls. Rose and Imperial Gin, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

March 5th.

COFFEE.—A full supply of Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, for sale by GEO HOUSTON.

RICO SUGAR.—20 bbls. for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

March 5th.

SPERM CANDLES.—20 boxes, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

March 5th.

DAMANTINE CANDLES.—30 boxes, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

March 5th.

SOAP.—50 boxes Colgates, Pale and No. 1, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

March 5th.

E. RUM.—20 bbls., for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

March 5th.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS.

THE subscriber having adopted the "*thirty day*" and "*Cash system*," is determined to make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize him, by keeping constantly on hand a supply of choice Groceries &c., at reduced prices.

Just received, 40 boxes of Goshen and English dairy Cheese; 36 bags Java, Rio and Laguira Coffees; a large and fresh supply of nice Butter and Lard; 43 bags and boxes Buckwheat; 2000 lbs. Cod fish; No. 1 and No. 2 Mackerel and Salmon in half bbls. and kits; Hiram Smith Flour in half bbls.; Rice Flour; 45 boxes of Sterein, Adamantine and Sperm Candles; Soda, Butter, Sugar, and Water Crackers in bbls. and boxes; Fulton Market Beef, &c. &c., for sale by WM. L. TOWNSHEND.

March 4. No. 20 Market Street.

JUST received 30 barrels of Rectified Whiskey and common Brandy, and for sale by WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND.

March 4. No. 20, Market Street.

NOTICE.

A BRINDLE HOUND SLUT has strayed from me. She was beautifully marked about her neck; and was in whelp when she left. She was sent to me by my friends from Fayetteville, and will probably endeavor to return there. I will liberally reward any person for information that will enable me to recover her.

JNO. A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, March 5th.—[154-tf.

Fayetteville Carolinian copy 4 week and send bill to this office.

J. R. RESTON.
LIGHT GROCERIES.

FRESH IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER AND BLACK Teas; Preserved Pine-Apples, Strawberries, Damsons, Peaches, Cranberries, Guava, Crab-Apple, Black and Red Currant Jelly; American, French and English Pickles; English and American Sauces; French and English Mustard; Macaroni, in small family boxes; British and American Table Salt; English and American Extracts; Ground Spices; Fresh Green Peas, Corn, Tomatoes, Oysters, Lobsters, Salmon; Ginger Wine, a great tonic for *disabled stomachs.*

March 4, 1856.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	20	@	33
Sperm	35	@	45
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	12½	@	14
St. Domingo	12	@	14
COTTON, ℔ lb.	9½	@	10½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	80	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz.	15	@	16
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 60	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	42	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	00	@	00 00
do. No. 2	00	@	10 00
do. No. 3.	5 75	@	6 00
do. No. 4	3 50	@	4 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00
do. N. C. roe,	0 00	@	none
do. do. cut,			none
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	5 00	@	0 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
N. C. brands	8 00	@	8 25
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	00	@	60
Oats	45	@	50
White Beans.	90	@	1 25
Pease, Cow.	85	@	90
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	1 15
do., clean, ℔ lb.	0	@	5
PEA NUTS	1 35	@	1 50
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 40	@	1 50
N. River	00	@	1 15
N. Carolina.	0 00	@	1 25
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 10	@	1 15
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey	46	@	48
N. E. Rum	00	@	55
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	50	@	60
do. Apple.	50	@	55
do. Peach.	75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	0 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	35	@	37
Surinam	00	@	00
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	0	@	5
Wrought	10	@	12½

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 00
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 45
Hard.	0 00	@	1 45
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 90
do., in order		@	2 20
Pitch.	do. 1 75	@	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	1 50	@	2 62½
do. No. 2,	1 15	@	1 50
do. No. 3,	1 00	@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	37½
Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Whale	95	@	1 10
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	65	@	86
Irish, do	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	12½	@	13
Middlings	11	@	12
Shoulders	11	@

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1856.

The Canvasses of this Summer and Fall.

We have always looked upon it as desirable that the active electioneering canvass for the Presidency, or for other offices, should be as short as possible, consistently with a full discussion of the points at issue, and the various *pros* and *cons* of the subject or subjects discussed. We have remarked, as, indeed, any person who has paid any attention to the matter must have remarked, that where the canvass is protracted, the main argument is exhausted long before the day of final action at the polls has arrived; and the contest is too apt to degenerate into heated criminations and recriminations; or, even should this be happily avoided, must at best consist of an iteration and reiteration of assertions and denials already made—of attacks and defences covering the very same grounds already travelled over.

The canvass, or election campaign proper, is generally understood to open with the placing in the field of the candidates of the respective parties, and therefore, for the reasons above stated, we have always heartily concurred with the general opinion or sentiment which has indicated the latest convenient day as the most proper and expedient for the meeting of the nominating bodies of the different parties, and thus we now concur in the eminent propriety of the course adopted by the Democratic National Convention, in fixing the time for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention at as late a day as the beginning of June next. The Democratic party possesses the great advantage of being a homogeneous body, with defined principles, and not a mere tumultuary opposition, composed of jarring and conflicting elements, as is the case with its antagonists. It can, therefore, do what they cannot do. It can abide its time, and take its measures, irrespective of mere outside influences or extraneous circumstances, such as forced the Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia to make a nomination at so early a day, in the well-grounded apprehension that to delay it until a later day would be to lose the chance of doing it at all, because of the rapid and inevitable disintegration of the ill-cemented structure—a structure containing no element of union among its parts, except a common dislike to the Democratic party—honestly inherited by the great majority of the organization from the old Whig party, and participated in by some former Democrats whose hopes of advancement had not been gratified by their former party associates. Indeed, the desire for a postponement of the nomination was almost universally expressed by the press of the order until within a very short time of the day set apart for the meeting of the Convention, but as the time drew nearer, the evidences of the state of things to which we have referred became so strong and unmistakeable, that an immediate nomination or none at all were felt by the leading spirits of the "order" to be the only alternatives presented. The former alternative was chosen, in the hope, the vain hope, we confidently believe, of arresting the progress of dissolution. It is no exaggeration to say, that the Convention and nominations, with all their antecedent and concurrent circumstances, are without parallel in the political history of the country, and are not calculated either to give assurance to the people at large or infuse confidence into the minds of the more reflecting members of the "order."

The council and the Convention themselves, in their extreme discordancy—in the impossibility of uniting upon common ground—in the demand on the part of the North for the abrogation of the famous 12th Section of the platform of 1855, and in the total destruction of that platform, 12th Section and all, and the substitution of a new platform, acknowledged on all hands to be a mass of verbiage upon which nobody could cordially stand, show badly for the permanence of the organization. The South lost what it said it would hold on to at all hazards.—Northern anti-12th Section delegates, avowedly such, were admitted as full and good members, and yet large portions of the Northern order are not content, but insist that the South should have been further thrust to the wall. The ticket itself is what must certainly in political parlance be regarded as a mongrel one. All parties admit that Americans should rule America, as it is inevitable that they should do, when it is borne in mind that of the voters of the United States fully eleven or twelve to one are natives of the soil, and that of the one-twelfth all have sworn allegiance to the Constitution and renounced all other allegiance.

But the real question is *how* Americans shall rule America—what line of policy shall be pursued upon the great questions which have from time to time agitated the country, or may hereafter agitate it. Here the Convention is silent—the Platform of the Council is silent—the nominations afford no light, for the gentlemen nominated as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency have always been the political antipodes of each other, and it is unreasonable to suppose that the common assertion of a political truism, or the common opposition to particular classes of citizens, can reconcile the life-long differences of political opinion between a Northern whig and a Southern Democrat—the coalition must be hollow and unsubstantial.

What then is the duty of the Democrats in the meantime? It is quietly to organize for the promulgation of Democratic truth—for the enforcement of Democratic principles—to circulate the documents—to know their strength and to be perfectly ready for the contest—be ready to give an efficient and an understanding support to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, in the full confidence that the action of that Convention will leave no doubts as to how Americans are to rule America—in accordance with the constitution and the rights of the States—and that, in the hands of the nominee of that convention, the rights and interests of the South, and of the whole country, will be safe. Organization and the dissemination of Democratic doctrines is the business at present before us.

☞ The pressure of other matters renders it impossible for us to do more to-day than to allude to the meeting held last evening at Commissioners' Hall. We feel a pleasing confidence that that meeting will be productive of the happiest results—that the feeling there manifested on all hands will tend to do away with prejudices and misunderstandings, and eventuate in placing the relations between the sister towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville upon a better and truer footing. It is only necessary for the citizens of these sister towns to understand each other and to appreciate properly their mutual interests, in order to do away with jealousies and heart-burnings.

Daily Journal, 28th ult.

INQUEST.—Coroner A. A. Hartsfield, held an Inquest Thursday over the body of a negro man, by the name of Major, who had been missing for several weeks, and found in the river a day or two since, the property of Miss Pope, of Halifax county. The verdict was, that deceased came to his death by causes unknown to the Jury. We believe the negro had been in the employ of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company, the previous year, 1855, and was missing about the first of January last.

The Walker Expedition.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—A large body of recruits left in the Prometheus this morning to join Col. Walker's forces.

The Western Railroad.

On Thursday evening we attended the meeting held at the Commissioners' Hall on the occasion of the visit to our town of the delegation on behalf of the Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Mines. We could not give "material aid," but we felt an interest in the matter in hand, and a desire to be fully informed in regard to the actual state and progress of the work. The attendance of those who *could* give such aid was full.

C. B. Mallett, Esq., the President of the Company, being introduced by the Chairman, gave a statement of the actual position of things. He spoke of the difficulties and struggles of the Company from the first, and announced that actual operations had at length been commenced. During the summer of last year a contract had been made with Silas C. Moore & Co., of New York, to complete the road, ready for the rolling stock, at the rate of $18,250 per mile, at which rate the whole cost would be some $784,000, to be paid in the following manner:—$300,000 in bonds of the Company, $400,000 in cash, and $84,000 to be taken by the contractors in stock. To meet the cash payment, there was $100,000 in Fayetteville bonds, and about $125,000 in individual subscriptions, which it was understood would be raised to $150,000, thus leaving $150,000 still to be raised to secure the construction of the road. To stock the road fully would require a considerable additional amount, say not much under $350,000, although it could go into operation with much less—say one-half of that sum, or even one-third. But it is fair to presume that to finish and fully equip the road for the prompt transaction of the heavy business anticipated for it, an additional amount of half a million will be required. The road is to be forty-two to forty-three miles in length.

Work was commenced in August last, and is now in actual progress on one section of ten miles. The highest grade in the direction of the coal freighting business is 45 feet to the mile, and this only at one point.

This is the present position of the Company—what has been accomplished and what remains to be done. In regard to its business prospects—no doubt remains of the abundant supply and excellent quality of the coal; a specimen from the Egypt mine was exhibited, which is believed by good judges to be fully equal to Cannel coal for the production of gas, and is an excellent article for any purpose. It is designed to have a quantity of the coal fully tested, with reference to its value as a gas coal. The sooner this is done the better.

The country through which the road will run is a productive one, and the local business will go to swell the receipts of the Company.

Geo. McNeill, Esq., one of the Directors of the Company, gave some statements of the estimated receipts and expenditures of the road, as made by the Engineer, which bear a very encouraging appearance. Unfortunately, most Railroad stockholders, and River Improvement stockholders, too, have been taught by painful experience to make large deductions from paper estimates; but, after making such deductions, it really does appear to us that there is the strongest grounds for believing that this road, when built, will yield a liberal per centage upon the capital invested in its construction.

James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville, also spoke upon the subject, with more direct reference to the capacity of the Cape Fear River, in its present state, to carry the coal down from Fayetteville. He would guarantee that a million tons could easily be brought down. He also spoke of the prospective extension of the Road West.

Remarks were made by many of the citizens present; indeed, the participation in the discussion was general, and the interest lively. Every disposition was evinced to lend a helping hand, but, in the present stringent state of the money market, a cash subscription to any extent could not be made. It was therefore proposed to make subscriptions in the stock of the completed Railroads in the State, subject, of course, to the action of the stockholders of the Western Railroad, in accepting or refusing to accept such exchange of stock. The stock so subscribed might either be sold by the Company or used as collateral security in the negotiation of bonds. The Fayetteville delegation were not, of course, authorized to accept such subscriptions, but regarded the matter with favor, and would commend it to the attention of the stockholders. Some $18,500 was thus subscribed in a short time, and we learn that a considerable amount in addition has since been put down.

The probable cost of bringing coal from the mines to Wilmington is estimated as follows—on the Road, to Fayetteville, $1 25; on the boats from Fayetteville to Wilmington, $1 per ton.

We are not apt to view matters through a rose-tinted medium, and we give the state of things as they exist, as nearly as we can ascertain them. Before this work can be completed many difficulties will have to be overcome, and many strenuous exertions made. We think these difficulties ought to be overcome—these exertions made, and we trust that they will be.

As an evidence of our views in this connection, we may allude to a matter, of no manner of consequence in itself, and which we certainly would not allude to, except as furnishing this evidence—we refer to the resolutions of the meeting of Thursday night last, reported in the Herald as having been passed on motion of William A. Wright, Esq., which we believe is correct, and had they been written by Mr. Wright they would undoubtedly have been much better written; but such as they are, they were hastily pencilled off and offered by the Editor of this paper, and certainly express views in which he coincides.

Long Creek, &c.

Although acquainted with every citizen of Long Creek village and district, as, indeed, we are with a goodly proportion of the citizens of every section of the county, our business avocations have been so confining that Wednesday, the 27th of February, was the first occasion of our visiting that section personally, and really, much as we had heard of the growth and improvement going on there, we were still agreeably surprised at finding so handsome a village grown up at the Bridge. The buildings would do credit to any town in the State, and there is a pervading character of good taste, and an air of prosperity which is cheering to behold. Everything is bright and in order and repair. There is, positively, more of a village than at many county seats, with fully as much show of business The Creek is narrow at the bridge, and, like most of our low-country tide-water streams, it is quite crooked, but deep, and an excellent rafting and flatting stream.

It would be well for those, who think it witty to cast sneers at Long Creek, and other portions of New Hanover County, to see for themselves—to observe the quality and cultivation of the lands—the style of the improvements, and then to mingle among the people, either at their own homes, or at a gathering similar to that at Moore's Creek on the 27th, and they would be forced to confess that they had foolishly done injustice to an intelligent, generous and high-minded people, who have but one great fault in the view of a good many of their contemnors—they will vote the Democratic ticket, and are given to reading the Wilmington Journal. In these, as in other respects, they are not at all singular—it is a way with a great many of the honest farmers in the Cape Fear country, and on the Neuse, too, to say nothing of several in our sister State of South Carolina.

Meeting of the Wilmington Democratic Association.

Pursuant to the call of the President, the Association met at the Court House, in Wilmington, on Friday evening, Feb. 29th.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. J. D. Bellamy, and H. A. Bagg appointed Secretary.

The President announced the object of the meeting to be, to hear and act upon the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to draw up a Constitution and By Laws for the government of the Association. That Committee through its Chairman, S. D. Wallace, Esq., reported the following:

PREAMBLE.

Believing that a devotion to the Constitution of the United States in its strength and purity, and a jealous guardianship of the reserved rights of the several States, as well as the full equality of all the confederated sovereignties under that compact; and that an honest and sincere attachment to the Constitution of North Carolina, and advocacy of only such amendments to that instrument as time and the wants of the free citizens of the State may seem to demand, (and as may be peacefully effected in the safe and conservative mode pointed out in the fundamental law;) and believing that an earnest adherence to the fixed principles of the Democratic Party are essential to the permanence of the Union and prosperity of the whole country—principles by which we will stand or fall—principles indestructible and eternal—because they are the principles of Liberty and Union, we adopt them, and agree to the following rules for our government as members of the Wilmington Democratic Association:

RULES.

1st. This body shall be known as THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF THE TOWN OF WILMINGTON.

2d. Any citizen of the Town may become a member of this Association by enrolling his name as such, and adhering in good faith to the foregoing preamble, together with these and such other Rules as may be adopted by a majority of the Association.

3d. A regular meeting of the Association shall be held on the second Monday in January of each and every year; and called meetings at such times and places as the President may designate, at the request of five members, public notice being given by him of the same.

4th. The officers shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be chosen *viva voce*, by a majority of the members now present; and hereafter at each annual meeting in January.

5th. The Town shall be divided into Fifteen Wards, as per diagram annexed.

6th. There shall, at each regular meeting in January, be selected a Committee of Three for each Ward, (nominated by the President and confirmed by the Association,) who shall select their own Chairman, and report to him, from time to time, in relation to all matters touching the interests of the Association in their several Wards. And such Chairmen shall meet monthly and report to the President of the Association.

7th. There shall be a Subsidiary Committee, consisting of three members, appointed by the President, and confirmed at each regular meeting in January, whose duty it shall be to make provision for the Association; collect funds and pay the same over to the Treasurer; but no appropriation of such funds shall be made unless by order of the President.

8th. The President and two Vice Presidents shall constitute a Vigilance Committee, whose duty it shall be to exercise a general supervision of all subordinate officers, and direct the Secretary in relation to correspondence.

9th. In case of vacancy occurring in any Committee, the President shall select immediately, to fill the same.

10th. In case of vacancy in the office of President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries or Treasurer, such shall be filled at the following meeting of the Association, in the same manner as is required at the regular meeting in January.

11th. In the absence of all the presiding officers, the meeting may select a Chairman *pro tem.*, from its own members; also a Secretary, if necessary, and may transact business, subject to the approval of the next meeting at which one of the presiding officers shall be present.

The report of the Committee was approved unanimously, after which the association proceeded to the election of Officers to serve until the next regular meeting in January next.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers:

President.—Dr. J. D. Bellamy.

Vice-Presidents.—Major John Walker and George Houston.

Recording Secretary.—Charles H. Robinson.

Corresponding Secretary.—James Fulton.

Treasurer.—William C. Bettencourt.

Subsidiary Committee.—Miles Costin, John C. Wood, Stephen D. Wallace.

The President nominated the several Ward Committees, which nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Association.

[The list of Ward Committees is still in the hands of the President to be arranged and copied off, but will be published in a few days.]

George Houston, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That our Corresponding Secretary, by circular, or in such way as he may deem expedient, urge upon our Democratic friends throughout this Congressional District, to establish in each election precinct Associations similar to our own, with a view to the promulgation of Democratic principles, and a union of political interests throughout the District.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., being called upon, made a few appropriate remarks urging vigorous and united action.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Wilmington *Journal*, and all other papers favorable to the objects of the Association be requested to copy.

The business of the meeting having been transacted, on motion it adjourned.

J. D. BELLAMY, *President.*

H. A. BAGG, *Secretary, pro tem.*

Citizens' Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of citizens feeling an interest in the development of the resources of the State was held at the Commissioners' Hall, in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday evening, Feb. 28th. On motion, O. G. Parsley, Esq., Mayor of the town, was called to the Chair, and Henry Nutt and James Fulton appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to receive and confer with C. B. Mallett and George McNeill, Esqrs., of Fayetteville, who visited our town as a delegation on behalf of the Western Railroad Company, now engaged in constructing a Railroad from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields, and thus opening communication from the mines to Wilmington as well as to Fayetteville. He introduced Messrs Mallett and McNeill to the meeting.

C. B. Mallett, Esq., explained, at some length, the position and prospects of the road.

James Banks and George McNeill, Esqrs., addressed the meeting upon the same subject, as did also Messrs. McRae, Dickinson, Hill, Nutt, Parsley, and others, of Wilmington.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the Railroad now in course of construction from Fayetteville to the Coal Mines on Deep River as eminently a State work, and of the highest importance to the town of Wilmington as well as to that of Fayetteville.

Resolved, That we will use our best efforts, and contribute to the extent of our ability, to push this great work forward to a speedy completion.

After which a conditional subscription was immediately made to the stock of the Company, to a fair amount, and a resolution passed requesting the gentleman named as Commissioners to open books for subscription to the stock of the Company in Wilmington, to act as a committee to aid the gentlemen from Fayetteville in obtaining subscriptions among our citizens.

There being no other business before the meeting, it adjourned.

O. G. PARSLEY, *Chairman.*

HENRY NUTT, JAMES FULTON, *Secretaries.*

There were many items connected with the celebration at Moore's Creek, to which we would have gladly alluded in the hurriedly prepared notice which we have made of that event, had time and space permitted. One or two we must refer to now, even at the risk of dwelling too long upon the subject.

When the venerable and venerated "Parson Tate," arose to address those around him—to speak of the struggles of the revolution—when he turned to offer up his prayers to heaven that peace and harmony might prevail throughout the country—that kindness and conciliation, love and mutual forbearance, might govern her councils, we could not but contrast the attitude, the feeling and the temper of that aged man of God, with the spirit manifested by such mis-named Reverends at the North, as Henry Ward Beecher and hundreds, nay, thousands like him.—What a lesson of Christian Charity those political divines, who make it the business of their lives to abuse the South and the people of the South, might learn from this aged North Carolina pastor!

We have said that much of the interest of Mr. Ashe's remarks arose from the fact that a great part of the history of those times was received by him by direct tradition from those who knew all the circumstances; we may here with propriety state what Mr. Ashe's delicacy prevented his stating at the time, that the gentleman from whom he mainly derived this information, was his father, Col. Samuel Ashe, than whom no man in the Cape Fear country was more beloved and respected, and none more deservedly so.

But in saying that much of the interest of Mr. Ashe's remarks, was due to their embodiment of unwritten but authentic history, we wish it also to be understood that his speech in and by itself, was able, eloquent and impressive—replete with information and embued with the feeling of deep and earnest patriotism.

The opening of Mr. Davis' address was exceedingly beautiful—his allusion to the spot on which he stood as holy ground, touched an answering chord in the heart of every man and woman present. He paid a graceful compliment to his friend, Mr. Ashe, in his allusion to the Ashe family.

That portion of Mr. Banks' speech, in which he vindicated the fair fame and the patriotism of Cumberland and her sister counties, and spoke of the prompt movement of the Cumberland volunteers in the war of 1812, and in the war with Mexico, we have touched on but briefly, for the facts are too well known to the world to require that the citizens of these counties should require any endorsement. If ever the time should arrive when the services of an advocate may be required, Mr. Banks has shown himself both willing and able to assume the task. In his hands the honor of his county-men may safely be trusted.

☞ The Treasurer's monthly statement, ending 25th February, shows $22,714,956 23 in the U. S. Treasury. The depositary here has $284 65 subject to draft. An additional sum of $25,000 has also been ordered to be transferred to the Wilmington office.

Important from Nicaragua---Decree Annexing the Mosquito Territory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The steamer Star of the West, from Nicaragua, arrived this morning with $330,000 in treasure.

On the 10th inst., a decree was promulgated at the city of Grenada, by General Walker, annexing the whole of Mosquito Territory as an integral portion of Nicaragua.

Shortly afterward, the Diplomatic corps, headed by Col. Kinney, arrived from San Juan, and had an audience with General Walker.

On the following day Col. Kinney was placed under arrest, and subsequently banished the Territory of Nicaragua, and sent under the charge of Mayor Martin to the Atlantic Seaboard.

The Star of the West passed on the 2d inst. the sloop-of-war Cayane.

New York American State Council.

CANANDAIGUA, Feb. 21.—The number of delegates in attendance at the State Council is much larger than yesterday, and more are expected. During the proceedings to-day, the statement made at Philadelphia that Mr. Fillmore was not a member of the Order, was contradicted by the President of Council 177, of Buffalo, who gave the assurance that he himself was present when the obligation of each of the degrees was administered to Mr. Fillmore, and that he is a member of the order in good standing. Great enthusiasm prevails, and the proceedings have been very harmonious.—*Telegraphic Despatch Balt. Clip.*

Arrival of the Steamship Arago.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamship Arago, from Havre, with dates to the 13th, arrived here to-day. She had great difficulty with the ice on the banks of New Foundland. The Captain asserts that it was worse than he had ever known it. The Arago brings desbatches from Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Mason and the English government.

Supposed safety of the Pacific.

HALIFX, Feb. 29.—The passengers by the America report having seen, on Tuesday, the 19th February, a Collins steamer heading towards the English channel, with a signal of distress flying—probably the Pacific returning. The Baltic arrived out on the 13th, so that the Pacific is the only Collins steamer which could have been in that locality at the time specified.

The Missing Steamer Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Captain of the Barque Bogert, from Shields, reports seeing, February 15th, a large steamer on the banks of New Foundland.—One wheelhouse was gone. It was blowing a gale at the time; the weather was thick, and the steamer was soon out of sight.

Delivery of the Cincinnati Fugitives.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, 1856.—Judge Leavitt decided to-day that the fugitive slaves were in the custody of the United States marshal, and they were accordingly delivered over to him, and have just been escorted by two hundred specials across the river.—Intense feeling prevails among our citizens.

Congress---Friday.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President of the United States in relation to propositions for arbitration of the questions of difference between this government and Great Britain, as to the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Messrs. Seward, Pearce, Stuart, and Mason made some remarks in relation to the subject, and the message and documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Iverson submitted resolutions having reference to an examination and review of the decisions of the naval retiring board, which he proposed to call up for action at some future time. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

The House was not in session to-day.—*Union.*

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—It is related of Mrs. Mary Dean, a market woman of Boston who recently died at the age of ninety years, that she clearly recollected that, at periods previous to the revolution, she saw loads of negro children carted about for sale. When she spoke of this circumstance she generally added that the first wheeled carriage she ever saw was loaded with such slave children; that according to her understanding on this subject, when a cargo of slaves arrived in Boston there was sometimes a number of children among them from five to twelve years old, and, as such children were not so much wanted in Boston as adults, they were carried out and disposed of at Roxbury, and Dorchester, Dedham, &c., at the best terms the venders could make.—*Investigator.*

The Authors.—Less than twenty-five years after the landing of the *Puritans*, their colony passed the fugitive slave law. This is a very important fact.

Pitkin's Civil and Political history of the United States, vol. 1, pages 50 and 51 in alluding to the articles of government formed for the Plymouth confederacy, says—

"It was also very wisely provided in the article, that RUNAWAY SERVANTS and fugitives from justice, *should be* RETURNED TO THE COLONIES WHERE THEY BELONGED OR FROM WHICH THEY HAD FLED."

Thus the north was the author of the fugitive slave law—kept slaves so long as it was profitable—and engaged in the slave trade until the government prohibited it. We have but little reason to reproach the south, whose climate and productions actually require negro labor in some form.—*Keene Republican*

The Amendatory Naval-Reform Bill.

The subjoined bill, to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," was reported to the United States Senate on Monday by the Hon. Mr. Mallory, of Florida, from the Committee on Naval Affairs. It was read and passed to a second reading:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, upon the written request, made within thirty days after the passage hereof, by any officer of the navy who was dropped by the operation of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," the Secretary of the Navy shall cause the physical, mental, professional, and moral fitness of such officers for the naval service to be investigated by a court of inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations which now govern courts of inquiry; and the Secretary of the Navy shall present the facts and the opinion of the court in each case to the President of the United States for his consideration and such action as he shall deem consistent with justice and the interests of the public service.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the operation of the present law limiting the number of officers of the navy shall be suspended so far as to authorize the restoration, within six months from the passage of this act, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of officers reserved or dropped under the operation of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy:" *Provided*, That there shall be no further promotions or appointments in any grade after said restorations shall have been made thereto, until such grade in the active service shall be reduced to the limits now prescribed by law.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That officers who were dropped as aforesaid, and who shall not be restored to the naval service within six months from the passage hereof, shall be entitled to receive one year's duty pay of their grades respectively; and the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer any officer from the furlough to the reserved pay list; and that so much of the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," as renders reserved officers ineligible to promotion, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That reserved officers may be promoted on the reserved list, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but no such promotion shall entitle them to any pay beyond that to which they were entitled when so reserved, nor shall they, by such promotion, take any higher rank than they would have taken had they been retained in the active service of the navy; and the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer any officer, at his own request, from the active list to the reserved list, when, in his judgment, the public interests require it; and nothing in this act, or in the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so construed as to preclude officers on the reserved list from wearing the uniforms of their grades respectively.

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That captains in command of squadrons shall be denominated flag officers.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the grade of admiral in the naval service be, and the same is hereby revived; and that if, in the judgment of the President, the past eminent services of any naval captain shall entitle him to such distinction, he shall be authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to commission such officer as admiral of the navy.

"SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established a corps, to be called "The Scientific Corps of the Navy," to which shall be assigned all duties pertaining to the Naval Observatory, the preparation of the Nautical Almanac, and such duties pertaining to the hydrographical department, and such other scientific duties connected with the naval service as the Secretary of the Navy may, from time to time, prescribe, or as may be prescribed by law.

"The Scientific Corps shall consist of—

"One captain, two commanders, ten lieutenants, and seven masters, who shall be taken from the active and reserved lists of the navy, and who shall be commissioned as belonging to said corps, and who shall, in all respects, as officers of the navy, be subject to the rules and regulations of the navy and to the orders of the Navy Department. They shall rank with officers of similar grades in the active service of the navy, but shall not be entitled to military command. Promotion shall be within the corps, and shall be regulated by the rules which govern promotion in the active service, and the captain of the corps shall, by virtue of his office, be Superintendent of the Naval Observatory: *Provided*, That after the organization of said corps, as aforesaid, appointments thereto shall be made only from the graduates of the Naval Academy."

THE LATE JEREMIAH MASON.—Mr. Mason seldom wasted words on anything. When the methodist elder waited on him during the famous trial of Ephraim K. Avery for the alleged murder of Maria Cornell, and announced to him in oracular language that the Angel Gabriel had appeared to him the night previous, and assured him that "brother Avery was innocent,"—"Let him be summoned," was his instant reply, without abating attention to his work, or raising his eyes a second from the table.

The late Judge Smith, of New Hampshire, was a man of infinite humor, and nothing appeared to please him more than to crack a joke with Mr. Mason, who was his contemporary at the bar. One day Mr. Mason was engaged in defending a man of the name of Smith for horse stealing. At dinner, the Judge, addressing Mr. Mason across the table, says, "Well, Mr. Mason, are you going to get your client off?" "Can't tell," says Mr. Mason; "could, if it wasn't for his cursed name!"

SCENE IN A POLICE OFFICE.—The prisoner in this case, whose name was Dicky Swivel, alias "stove pipe Pete," was placed at the bar, and questioned by the Judge to the following effect: Judge—Bring the prisoner into court. Pete—Here, I am bound to blaze, as the spirits of turpentine said when he was all a fire. Judge—We will take a little of the fire out of you. How do you live? Pete—I ain't particular, as the oyster said, when they asked him if he'd be roasted or fried. Judge—We don't want to hear what the oyster said or the spirits turpentine either. What do you follow? Pete—Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when he run over the little nigger. Judge—Don't care anything about the locomotive. What's your business? Pete—That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken off the table. Judge—That comes nearer the line, I suppose. Pete—Altogether in my line, as the rope said when it was choking the pirate.—Judge—If I hear any more absurd comparisons, I will give you twelve months. Pete—I'm done, as the beefstake said to the cook. Judge—Now, sir, your punishment shall depend on the shortness of your answers. I suppose you live by going around the docks. Pete—No sir, I can't go around the docks without a boat, and I han't got one. Judge—Answer me: How do you get your bread? Sometimes at the bakers, and sometimes I eat tater. Judge—No more of your stupid insolence. How do you support yourself? Pete—Sometimes on my legs and sometimes on a cheer, (chair.) Judge—I order you to answer this question correctly: How do you do? Pete—Pretty well I thank you, Judge; how do you do? Judge—I shall have to commit you. Well, you've committed yourself fust, that's some consolation.

THE DISTANCE OF THE SUN FROM THE EARTH INCREASING.—The German journals have given some tables which prove that the distance between the earth and sun is increasing annually, and argue from it that the increasing humidity of our summers and the loss of fertility by the earth, are to be attributed solely to this circumstance.

No credit has heretofore been given to traditions of ancient Egyptians and Chinese, according to which these people formerly said the sun's disk was almost four times as large as we now see it, for they estimated the apparent diameter of the sun as double of what it is seen in our day

If, however, we pay attention to the continued diminution of the apparent diameter of the sun, according to the best observation of several centuries, we must suppose that the ancients were not mistaken in the estimates they have transmitted to us.

In the course of six thousand years from the present time, they assume that the distance will be so great that only an eighth part of the warmth we now enjoy from the sun will be communicated to the earth, and it will then be covered with eternal ice in the same manner as we now see the plains of the north, where the elephant formerly lived, and have neither spring nor autumn.

The Scotch parson was betrayed into more puns than he meant to make, when he prayed for the Council and Parliament, that they might hang together in those trying times. A countryman standing by cried out:

"Yes, with all my heart, and the sooner the better; it's the prayer of all good people."

"But, my friends," said the parson, "I don't mean as the fellow does; but I pray that they may all hang together in accord and concord."

"No matter what cord," the fellow sung out again, "so it's only a strong one."

An honest Dutch farmer thus writes to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society:—"Gentlemen you will have the goodness to enter me on your list of cattle for a bull."

MARRIED.

On the 24th February, by Rev. A. Guy, MACOMB CARROLL, Esq., of Sampson county to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of Hiram Murray, of Duplin county.

At the M. E. Church, in this town, on Tuesday evening, 26th of February, by Rev. S. M. Frost, Mr. ARCHIBALD ALDERMAN, to Miss LAURA RANKIN, daughter of John Nutt, Esq.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—NAVAL STORES—Dip and Scrape Turpentine are without change. Tar is on the decline—last sales $1 75, which we think is more than could be obtained to-day. Rosin $1. Spirits Turpentine 36 cts. gal. Grain—Corn is still tending downwards—last sales of Hyde county 54 cts. and of up River yellow 55 cts. Receipts very light. Wheat has declined, about 300 bushels of red mixed since our last sold for $1 51 ₩ 60 lbs. Cotton—No sales to report

TARBORO', Feb. 29,—Turpentine, Dip, $1 75@$2; Tar $1@1 25; Scrape 30@35 cents ₩ 100 lbs. Corn $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl. Lard 11½@13 cents. Bacon 11@12½ cents. Cotton 8@8¼ cents.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Cotton has advanced ⅛ @ ¼d.—Sales of the week 92,000 bales. The quotations are, Orleans middling 5 5-16, fair 6¼; Upland middling 5¼, fair 6¼; Mobile fair 6¼d., Mobile middling 5¼ @ 6¼d., inferior 4⅛ @ 5¼d. Stock in port, 409,000, including 264,000 bales of American. Flour is dull and has further declined. Western Canal 30s 6d.; Baltimore 37s.@38s.; Ohio 37s. @ 39s. Wheat, white, 11s.; red 10s. Corn has declined 1s.; white and yellow 35s.; mixed 34s.@34s. 6d. Pork, Western prime mess, 80s. Beef, 93s. 6d@95s. for inferior, and 125s. for good. Bacon has declined from 3 to 4s. Rosin has slightly advanced, with an active speculative demand at 4s. 6d. for common; fine 6s. 6d. Linseed Oil 35s.@36s. Coffee is steady and prices unchanged. Rice has declined 6d. Sugar has declined and the market closes dull. Metals—Welsh rails are quoted at 68s; pig 68s.@69s. The Money market is more active and more stringent at 6 per cent. Consols advanced to 92 during the week, but on Friday declined to 90¼@90.

London, Saturday, 3 P. M.—Consols for money closed at noon at 90¼@90⅝.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Sugars.—The advance of 1s. per cwt., reported by the Persia from Liverpool, 26th January, has had the effect of raising the pretensions of the planters, and prices are consequently very firm at ½ @ ¾ rials above my last quotations. The demand for Spain continues active and maintains prices, which otherwise could scarcely keep up, in the face of the reaction which has taken place in the English market. The stock here and at Matanzas is about 90,000 boxes, against 135,000 boxes at the same period last year.

The unfavorable weather since the commencement of the grinding season, has inflicted great injury to the crop, and it is currently calculated will not exceed that of last year.—The rains have curtailed the yield by about 200,000 bxs.—Prices may be quoted as follows: Whites, low to sup., 12 @ 15 rials; yellows, low to sup., 14 @ 19, 9½ to 11 rials; browns, inf to good, Nos. 8 to 13, 8 @ 9½ rials; Muscovados, inf. to sup., 7 @ 10 rials; Clayed Molasses, 7 rials; Muscovados, do., 8 rials.

Rice is in fair demand at 14 rials per arrobe.

Lumber.—Pitch Pine in demand; *last sales at $25 to $29.* Portland and Bath *Boards are both in brisk demand, the former at $24 to $26, the latter at $27 to $29. Box and Hhd.* Shooks are superabundant; 6000 of the former *sold at 6 rials.* Hoops are in demand—long at $53 to $57, short at $42 to $48.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Feb. 28—Schr. Mary Powell, Church, from New York, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayettevil le, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Ellcott.

Feb. 29—Schr. D. C. Hulse, Overton, from New York, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Albion, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Steamer Southerner, Dodd, from Fayetteville, to W. H. Allen.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

March 1—Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Arab, Gibbs, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. S. B. Strong Hallock, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux, with mdze.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Browster, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Adele, Coffin, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Br. Brig Triumph, Atkinson, from New York, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Schr. Ben, O'Neal, from New York, to George Harriss. On Friday morning last the second mate, Jacob Johnson, was lost overboard.

CLEARED.

Feb. 29—Schr. G. R. Dixon, Gaskill, for New York, by Jno. A. Stanly; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Wave, Davis, for Little River, by J. A. Stanly.

Schr. Allen Grist, Willis, for Newbern, by Jno. A. Stanly; with naval stores.

Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Feb. 29—Schr. Mary Abigail, Morse, for Little River, by Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Schr. John, Burton, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

March 1—Schr. S. Catharine, Taylor, for Newbern, by Petteway & Pritchett; with mdze.

Schr. E. G. Otis, McLellan, for Newbern, by Jno. A. Stanly; with molasses, salt, &c.

Schr. Dixon Swindell, Babbit, for Washington, by Willard & Curtis; with flour, salt, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

SMITHVILLE, March 1—Schr. Jos. Lawrence, Rogers, for Boston, by P. Prioleau & Co.; with naval stores.

March 3—Schr. Purse, Moore, for Swansboro', by J. M. Stevenson; with mdze.

MEMORANDA.

Schr. John McRae